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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 1 1905

WHOLE .NO. 3309

MASSACHUSETTA PLA Oficial Organ of the h. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHNAN PUR COL Publishers and Proprietors.

> ISSUED WEEKLY AT NO. S STATE STREET, Boston, Mass. TERMS.

A mixed typical New England order seems to be the general style, dairying being the leading income source, with stock raising for shipping quite prominent as a meat product and mileh cows. Pure bied dairy stock is also largely raised and shipped for breeding use: It may not be generally known that at Brattleboro, Vt., and Peterboro, N. H., are the registering and publication offices of two prominent dairy breeds associations, that of the Holsteins at Brattleboro under the name of The Holstein Friestan Association of America, F. L. Houghton, scoretary, and that of the Guernsey at Peterboro, as The American Guernsey Cattle Club, W. H. Caldwell, Scoretary.

I was specially interested and surprised to find what an extensive pen and print working affair is the registering work does in the latter office with the banker-like safee provided for the preservation of the records. Three and often four clerks are demanded to do the work, young ladies being employed in the office.

employed in the office.

them. We look with interest for Rev. E. E. Hale's description in the Outlook.

At New Boston, Old Beston, especially the Whipple hotels, have the source of much fine dairy products and reast pigs. Mr. Whipple has what were originally many farms under one management and proprietorship, beside buying much eream for his creamety or butter factory, which is said to be the neatest and best in our land.

H. M. PORTER.

flows in years of heavy rainfall, and the reclamation of lands in the upper Truckee and Carson valleys.

bly wheat, rice and sugar. Some important populations use neither tea, potatoes nor jams.

As these large areas are gradually brought under irrigation a greater water supply will be required, and nine additional reservoirs will be constructed with a combined storage capacity of over a million and a quarter acre feet (an acre foot equals one acre, one foot deep).

Secretary Hitchcock has evinced the most active and contact the most active active and contact the most active active and contact the most active a

quarter acre feet (an acre foot equals one acre, or e foot deep).

Secretary Hitchcock has evinced the most active and careful interest in the carrying out of the national irrigation law, and recently stated that he believed government irrigation to be one of the greatest questions of internal improvement before the American people today, and one in which the entire country is and should be deeply interested.

The soil under this project is very fertile, and deciduous fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, grapes, all the berries and vegetables, produce inxuriantly. Wheat, cats, potatoes and alfalfa are the staple crops. The lands are tributary to the Southern Pacific; the Nevada, California and Oregon; and the Virginia and Truckee railroads, and the recent enormous activity in gold and silver mining in Nevada insures a nearby and profitable market. At the same time the supply of food products will greatly reduce the cost of living and further stimulate mining development.

Guy Elliott Mitchell.

Guy Elliott Mitchell.

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A mixed typical New England order seems to be the general style, dairying.

The Norse Dispute.

What will be the ultimate outcome of the separation of Norway and Sweden, as proposed by the former country, remains to be seen, and it would be hardly safe to prophesy as to the final result. The Norwegians and the Swedes have as much in common as we had with England when we declared ourselves free and independent. They are so-called cousins, with many race associations, and are altied to each other by intimate family relations and by a similarity of tastes and desiree. They both come of the old Norse stock, that produced the Vikings, who were noted explorers and vicitors to America long before Columbus planted the fing of Spain in the New Werld.

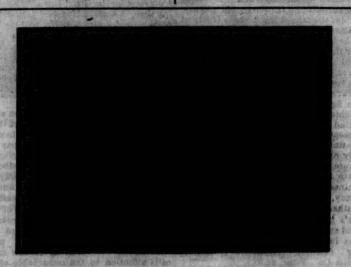
The trouble between these two people coompying contiguous territory is due to the fact that King Ocear, who was the monarch.

employed in the office.

Beside managing this work for the country, Mr. Caldwell keeps a moderate-sized Guernsey herd for his own benefit in connection with general farming and a hothouse for early plants, etc. The situation of his farm is fine for its grand view, and a call there will repey the traveler. And, by the way, this Southern New Hampshire around the Manadnock range is a fact section as a whole. The earth roads are good and there seems often to be a way to get around the hilltops instead of citabling over

Bester, Name Transferred dampine part and the state of the part and th

wayan banners will not flout the sky in any armed hostile encounter, for we have that in passing once over a field the spaces had quite enough of wars and rumors of between the rows receive two cultivations. This work of cultivation should be con-



IRRIGATION FRUIT SCENE IN NEVADA.

tinued as long as the size of the corn will permit or there is time for the work.

With the common field corn that is to be hasked, there should not be too many stalks left in the hill for a full development of ears, but if for fodder there may be more left to grow, but even then hot too many.

Vermont.

E. R. Towle.

about a ton and a half more hay to the acre.

—G. M. Clark, Higganum, Ct.

Hay is the great underlying crop in New Bagiand. New Hampshire alone raises alx millions tons. To produce a profitable crop the escentials are deep plowing and thorough tillage. Plow in the summer and seed in the summer. Weeds are killed by winter frost, while the grass survives. Plow land every fifth year, apply five tons of manure to the acre.—J. B. Walker, Concord, Mines.

Itse specialties of the Currier Farm, near Pelham, N. H., are apples, penches and milk. The farm comprises 175 acres, of which seventy-five acres is tiliage land estable with machinery. The farm is managed by George H. Ourrier and his con Henry N. Currier. The location is not far from the Massachusetts line.

The barms are acress the read from the house, and are respectively dix70 feet and there is no storage room for hay for the feety to fifty entite, and there is a sile with a especity of about Linety tens. The herd comprises shield grade Heisteins and Ayrahire. The grain ration consists of two quarts mixed feed, two quarts glutten and one quart cern meal, given morning and night.

The pacture is not sufficient for so large a hord, and forage crops are fed in summer, including millet, etta, rye, etc., and the grain ration is kept up most of the summer, it is messacity to keep the farm overstocked in order to supply the needs of memory produced which rapidly improves the sell of the farm. Twent mixed produced which rapidly improves the sell of the farm. Twent mixed mixed for the summer of the farm produced of the farm produced in arder to supply the most of the summer. It is messacity to keep the farm overstocked in arder to supply the most of the milk reach, but the plan is found to well up the farm. The mixed is determined to the farm. The mixed in mixed has a sell of the farm. The mixed in mixed has

very threatening, and I did not care to leave
it in the field over Sunday, so drow it in;
but next time when I have hay under simimultirementance I shall banch it together
and there my chances with the rain, and
that year it didn't rain after all. The stock
eat it and seem to like it as a change, but it
is not choice hay.

(c. 7. B.

machinery, especially the aide-delivery rake.—J. B. Walker, Concord, Mass.

Rape sown among own at last time of cultivating produces a fine crop for fall pasture, and it is reliabed by all kinds of live stock. It seems to fill the bill when other pasture has failed.—W. A. K., Warren County, Pa.

I have tried all the different kinds of grasses that I could find, singly and combined, with many of the different kinds together, have finally adopted two kinds timothy and redtop, as I have found that they work best together and would produce about a ton and a half more hay to the acre.—G. M. Clark, Higganum, Ct.

Hay is the great underlying crop in New England. New Hampehire alone raises six millions tens. To preciouse a produble crop the essentials are deep plowing and thorough tillage. Flew in the summer and seed in the summer. Weeds are killed by winter frost, while the grass survives. Plow land every fifth year, apply five tons of manners to the acre.—J. B. Walker, Con-

this time, not only to the pigs but to the sow herself.

The bedding of a sow at farrowing time should be sufficient only for cleanliness and dryness. If furnished in large amount the pigs will burrow into it and get lost or be crushed. The best bedding is rye straw and wheat straw, and if the straw is out it makes an almost ideal bed. Chaff is excellent if it can be obtained. Out straw is not so valuable.

The management of sows during farrowing will depend largely on the animal and on the weather conditions, assistance should be at hand, if needed, but the sow should not be helped if she is getting along nicely alone. Many pigs are lost annually by hick of attention during farrowing; but on the other hand, there is no doubt that in many cases over-anxiety and too much attention may do more harm than good and eften result seriously.

When farrowing occurs during warm weather, a minimum amount of attention will be needed. The pigs are less likely to

will be needed. The pigs are less likely to become chilled at this season and will gen-erally find their way to the teats unaided.

Granberries Being Well.

The eranberry crop in the Cape Cod section prophics well at present. Water was left on the bogs until quite late and there was not much damage from frosts. A few acres were reported winter killed where the deading was insufficient. Quite a number of additional logs are being started, some by large communies. One concern has about 175 novel, of which twenty-five acres were graried this was.

ables and Vermont JUL 9 190

#### Dairy.

The temperature of the milk when separated ought to be uniform. If there is a variation of ten or more degrees when the milk is run through the separator at different times the richness of the cream will vary with the temperature. In some cases, owing to some delay, the separator may not be started so soon after milking as in oth-

work is hurried, and more milk is run through the machine in a given time than is usual, the quality of the cream will be changed. The amount of skimmilk or water run through the machine when the separator is about finished will influence the quality of the cream, depending upon whether the machine is flushed out with a little or a the machine is mused out with a little or a large quantity of water or milk. After a person becomes aware of the effect of each of these things upon the texture of the cream, he can, if he likes, run the separator each time, so that his cream will be fairly uniform. Sometimes the separator is started as soon as milking is commenced. This is all right if matters are so arranged that the machine is running at full capacity all the time, but when the supply runs out, and the machine has to be stopped, or to run empty until a further lot of milk is brought, then we get a cream that is not uniform in com-

The chief points in running a separator so as to obtain uniform results are to watch the speed at which the machine is run, the temperature of the milk, and the amount of milk skimmed per hour.

Drawing the Buttermilk and Washing.

When the granules are of the right size, and if salt in the buttermilk is not objestionable, the addition of this will make it draw better, but I have seldom been troubled that way and there is no need of losing a single granule as a strainer, or better, a hair sieve, should be used in drawing.

When this is done, about the same amount of water of from 50 to 55° should replace the buttermilk (if the granules seem very soft 45° may be allowed); the churn should be turned a few times. Unless it is desired to harden the granules the should be drawn at once. It is a big mistake to leave the butter to soak in water for hours. As a rule, two rinsings should be enough and indeed some of the finest butter is made without rinsing at all, relying on the working to remove the butter-milk. The Danes used to do this, but now they rinse the granules by dipping them from the buttermilk with a hair sieve and then removing this gently in a tub of cold water, thus washing the butter only once and only for a minute or so. As in most other matters, the best road lies in the middle course.-J. H. Monrad, New York County, N. Y.

Though not among the most serious of dairy troubles, "mottling" of butter has, perhaps, been the cause of as much discussion as any. The white streaks and patcher

where no cause could be assigned with certainty by the vexed maker. Finally, irregular distribution of salt was settled upon as the cause and a method of handling established beard on this feater which were lished, based on this factor, which prac-tically eliminated the trouble. But it seems that the last word on the subject was not yet said. Recent investigations made by the Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., prove that the success of modern dairy methods rests, so far as mottling is concerned, upon securing re-moval of casein compounds rather than upon distributing the salt evenly. Butter entirely freed from the casein of the milk, that is, butter washed thoroughly enough to get rid of all buttermilk, will not produce mottles no matter how unevenly the salt be distributed; and butter containing an excess of buttermilk will produce mottles even if the salt is uniform throughout the

The bulletin notes, experimentally, the effect of many factors upon mottling; and shows clearly that only those which prevent perfect removal of the buttermilk tend

to produce the defect. This discovery involves no change in methods; it merely explains why the best present methods succeed. Churning at rather low temperature and continuing only until the butter has reached rice-grain size. washing twice with water at from 35° to 45° F., and salting and working as usual will give butter free from mottles.

#### Agricultural

Preventing Weeds in Potatoes.

Eight or ten days after planting potat I go over the rows lengthwise with a weeder that kills all weeds before they start, and just as soon as the potato sprouts show through the ground I then put a small handful of fertilizer between each plant, being very careful not to lot any of the fertilizer touch the plants because it would kill them if it came in contact with them. One man drops the fertilizer and another works it in

short time, which will dry much factor than

it otherwise would.

First clear your meadow of all stumps, stone and sprouts, or you may break a sickle the first round you undertake, and you will be out one day at least. Have your mower in good running order, with sickle ground very sharp when needed. See that your tedder is all right, as you cannot well do without it; have your rake in good work ing order.

owing to some delay, the separator may not be started so soon after milking as in others; the milk then cools off below the proper separating temperature, and unless due allowance is made for this loss of fat will occur.

The speed at which the separator is turned has considerable influence on the thoroughness of s-paration, and upon the texture of the oream. If at any time the work is hurried, and more milk is run work is hurried, and more milk is run in sing order.

So many farmers only mow a small patch at a time then stop to take it up, making the work progress very slowly. We like to cut several acres at a time, if weather is favorable, then with a good degree of push siya at our job until it is put into the barn. While this is being put up the mower should be kept going long enough to have another field ready by the time the first one is finished.

At the present time it looks very much as if the hay crop would be late and rather light. If "a wet May fills barns with hay," as used to be the saying, a dry May such as we have had this year, should mean but little hay. Some farmers already are predicting searcity of hay and high prices for it and even anticipate selling their stock from inability to feed it next winter. from inability to feed it next winter. Others more enterprising or more energetic are planning how to produce substitutes for the winter feeding.

It has happened before that under similar conditions a rainy season following the cutting of the first crop has helped to produce a more than usually bountiful second crop, that partly made up the deficiency, or late colloring and a late winter have prolonged

fall rains and a late winter have prolonged the passuring season so that less hay was needed to feed the stock through the winter, but it will scarcely do to rely upon this. The wise farmer assists nature to make up the scantiness of the first crop, by cutting it as early as usual, or even earlier, and then sowing artificial fertilizer or agri-cultural chemicals upon the best fields that they may double their crops at compara-tively small cost. He also plans to grow other forage crops to use in winter instead of hay. Corn sown in drills in June or even early in July will often mature enough to make very good winter fodder if it is well cared for and properly cured. It is better for such late sowing to use some of the smaller and quick growing varieties than the rank growing sorts sown for ensilage, not only for their earlier maturing, but because the smaller stalks dry more readily, and if dry corn fodder is not as good as ensliage it makes a good substitute for hay.

#### Literature.

In the above-named novel by William R.

A. B. Wilson, the author of "The Rose of Normandy," the interest begins with the opening of the initial chapter, when a ship-wreck takes place that brings the hero and heroine together under thrillingly novel heroine together under thrillingly novel conditions. From this point onward the reader's attention is steadily held by a series of remarkable events that are within the bounds of probability, though far removed from the commonplace incidents of many so-called romantic novels. The scene is laid in old Quebec, and, though the novel is not in the full sense of the word an historical one, it has side references to the sion as any. The white streaks and patches which mar the beauty of otherwise perfect butter do not affect flavor or aroms of the product, but they displease the eye and thus lower the price.

For a long time the trouble was seemingly beyond control, for it would appear and disappear in a most peculiar way in in dairies and creameries where most careful attention was given to all points and where no cause could be assigned with certainty by the vexed maker. Finally, irregular to the full sense of the word an historical one, it has side references to the times succeeding the reign of Louis XIV., the Grand Monarch, and to the battle of Fontency, at which the leading character in the book was a valiant soldier under Marshall Saxe. The knot of blue, from which the story takes its title, relates to a love token worn by the hero through many a trying adventure until the culmination of as sweet a romance as was ever penned, ending in a poetical wooing that is delightlove in this narrative, which never degenerates into repulsive sensationalism, but is as clean, wholesome and sweet as a breezy day in early summer. Womanly gentleness and modest reserve are charmingly presented in this book, which is spirited and bard to surpress as a thrilling word picture. exciting throughout, without taint of melodramatic effusiveness. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

> WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. In continuation of the English Men of Letters Series we have "William Cullen Bryant," by William Aspenwall Bradley. The biographer has drawn freely on the life of the poet by his son-in-law, Parke Godwin, and he is also indebted to John Bigelow, General Grant Wilson and Henry Godwin, and he is also indebted to John Bigelow, General Grant Wilson and Henry C. Sturges for suggestions and facts concerning Bryant's career. In the direction of criticism information was sought by the author in E. C. Stedman's "Poets of America," Churton Collins' "The Poetry and Poets of America," and G. E. Woodberry's "America in Literature," which give full credit to Bryant as one of our leading singers. Still Mr. Bradley is of the opinion that criticism, both at home and abroad, has failed to do full justice to Bryant's eminent ability, and he calls attention to the fact that Poe, himself unappreciated in America, was almost the only critic of Bryant's time that fully appreciated his genius. This book shows conciusively that Bryant was one of the most imaginative as well as one of the earliest poets to attain more than ordinary distinction in America. It gives, with brevity and lucidity, all that the general reader could desire to know concerning the author of "Thanatopsis," either as moralist or a foremost word painter of nature under many varying aspects. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, 75 cents net.)

pany. Price, 75 cents net.) touch the plants because it would kill them if it came in contact with them. One man drops the fertilizer and another works it in the ground lightly. After I am through with that operation I then run a cultivator through each row as often as once a west through each row as once a west through each r THE PAIR LAND OF TYROL.



EQUIPMENT OF A NEW HAMPSHIRE MILK AND FRUIT FARM.

In his latest novel, "Mrs. Darrell," Foxoroft Davis introduces nearly all of his principal characters in the first few pages of the story, and thus creates an immediate interest in them which is steadily maintained until the conclusion of a tale that has no dull or prosy passages, but is bright and spirited throughout. Its pictures of social life in Washington shortly after the war, and later when the new rich began to make their appearance in the National Capital and the oldtime Southern simplicity of the city disappeared are strictly faithful to fact. The heroine is the daughter of a former Confederate general, a brave but simple Virginian of fallen fortunes, and she inspires the love of three men of widely contrasting characters, two of whom are officers in the British Army. The third one is a successful man of affairs, how becomes, in the course of his shady ventures, a Seastor. He is powerfully drawn and is presented with vigorous individuality and with the magnetism that commands attention. He is, however, corrupt in his methods and dealings and one of the vivid scenes in the book relates to his expulsion from the Senate. He has a daughter who inherits none of his rascally traits and she is happily paired with a worthy mate, while Mrs. Darrell, having lost her first husband finds happiness at last in the arms of the only man she ever really loved. She has a varied experience in India and England, but in her widowhood with restricted resources, returns to her father's home in Washington after hood with restricted resources, returns to her father's home in Washington after proving herself a woman of unsuitled virtue under great temptation. Mrs. Luttrell, a typical dame of the old regime, is one of the most engaging and natural personages in most engaging and natural personages in the book. As a novel for the present season "Mrs. Darrell" is sure to be popular with the lovers of the best fiction. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.)

No one can paint life in Southern Calidescribed with a brilliancy of coloring and a minuteness of detail that it would be indeed hard to surpass as a thrilling word picture. It decides the fate of the hero. He is of good Castilian blood, and when the tale opens he is on his way to enter the novitiate for the priesthood. It proves to be an eventful journey for the light-hearted youth, and one that has a great influence on his vocation. He is honest and chivalric, brave and kind hearted and is a remaining figure in picturesque events. One of the chief female characters is a girl who is a kind of New World Rosalind in male habiliments, wise in her way, though somewhat unsophisticated in religious and worldly matters. The Spanish missions as they were in the beginning of the last century are reproduced in this book with a naturalness that shows the results of careful study, and the characters and duties of the fathers are skillfully defined. The author's glowing style well bests her subject and she is to be congratulated on a fresh success in a field with which she is thoroughly familiar. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

youth, and one that has a great influence on his vocation. He is honest and chivater on the vocation that he street and is a remainted figure in picture que event of the chief fessale characters is a girl who is a kind of New World Resalind in male habiliments, who is her way, though somewhat unsophistented in religious and worldly matters. The Spanish missions at they were in the beginning of the last century are reproduced in this book with a naturalness that shows the results of certain staturalness that he success in a field with which she is thoroughly familiar. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflind & Co. Frice, \$1.00.)

A SELF-MADE MAN'S WIFE.

An amusing book that contains many wholesome truths appears in "A Self-Made Man's Wife. Her Letters to Her Son," by Charles Entaince Merriam, the author of "Letters from a Son to His Self-Made Man's Wife. Her Letters to Her Son," by Charles Entained. The should be a statured to the sense of a deserving mechanic who was promised for four to work. In the mean many wholesome truths appears in "A Self-Made Man's Wife. Her Letters to Her Son," by Charles Entained Merriam, the author of "Letters from a Son to His Self-Made Man's Wife. Her Letters to Her Son," by Charles Entained Merriam, the author of "Letters from a Son to His Self-Made Man's Wife. Her Letters to Her Son," by Charles Entained Merriam, the author of "Letters from a Son to His Self-Made Man's Wife. Her Letters to Her Son," by Charles Entained Merriam, the author of the self-dade port-peaker, and thay will see that his latter volume will find themselves still in the course of the self-dade port-peaker, and thay will see that his latter volume will

#### The Golden Chronicle.

amazed that the whole world has not long since sung its praises. Americans may justly feel proud of the fact that the first plaster cast ever made from the King Arthur statue was for the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston." Mr. McCrackan remarks also that the curstor of this institution deserves much credit for popularizing this artistic treasure in this country. The illustrations which accompany the volume add greatly to the value of the edifying text. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.00 nect.)

MRS. DARRELL.

In his latest novel, "Mrs. Darrell," Formore Davis introduces nearly all of his principal characters in the first few pages of the story, and thus creates an immediate interest in them which is steadily maintained until the conclusion of a tale that has no dull or prosy passages, but is bright and spirited throughout. Its pictures of social life in Washington shortly after the war, and later when the new rich began to make their appearance in the National Capital and the oldtime Southern simplicity of the Virginian of fallen fortunes, and she inspires the love of three men of widely contrasting characters, two of whom are officers in the British Army. The third one is a successful man of affairs, how becomes, in the wourse of his shady ventures, a Seaktor. He is powerfully drawn and is presented with vigorous individuality and with the magnetism that commands stiention. He is, however, corrupt in his methods and dealings and one of the wird scene in the book relates to his expulsion from the Senates. He has a daughter who inherits none of his rancelly traits and the is supply paired with a daughter who inherits none of his rancelly traits and the is supply paired with a daughter who inherits none of his rancelly traits and the is supply paired with a daughter who inherits none of his rancelly traits and the is supply paired with a daughter who inherits none of his rancelly traits and the is supply paired with a daughter who inherits none of his rancelly traits and the is supply paired with a daughter who i

In its various summer philanthropies the Episcopal City Mission expends about \$5000 a year. At their Mothers' Rest at Revere Beach, it gave last season a vacation of one week to 273 poor mothers and to about the same number of little ones. Twenty-five hundred children were also taken down to the beach for a day's outing, during which a collation was served for them in a separate wing reserved for this purpose at separate wing reserved for this purpose at the Mothers' Rest. In the last ten years the mission has cared for more than twenty the mission has cared for more than twenty thousand children on these excursions, and not a child has met with an accident of any kind, so carefully were they looked after during their absence from home. When the public schools are closed during the two hottest months of the year the mission opens summer playrooms and kindergartens in Boston and last summer employed twenty-nine teachers, who directed over seven hundred children daily in their recreations and pleasant tasks. In his appeal for help in its good daily in their recreations and pleasant tasks. In his appeal for help in its good work, the Rev. Frederick B. Alles says that the mission also tries to provide a country vacation of a week or two for those who are too old for the Country Week and too young for the Giris' Friendly or Working Giris' Vacation Houses. Donations of money, books, toys, dolls, bathing suits, flags and other appropriate articles may be sent to the Diosesan House, I Joy street, where they will be faithfully used for the benefit of mothers and children, who will be able to enjoy much needed outings through the efforts of the Episcopal City Mission.

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#### Doultry.

Dipping Hens for Lice.

A Western poultryman writes of dipping hens as follows: Make a very strong suds with any good soap. Keep the suds warm enough to be comfortable to bear the hands in. One person takes the chicken by the feet in one hand and the neck in the other hand and mmerses Mr. or Mrs. Chicken, as the case may be, back downward into the suds, then moves them back and forth, holding the head up out of the suds, while an assistant rubs the patient and raises the feathers to get the suds to everypart of the bady.

Then raise the feathers on the head and neck and wash with the suds; squeeze out as much of the suds as you can from the feathers. If the weather is quite warm and senny, let the chickens go, but if the least bit windy or chilly, put them in a warm place to dry. Two or three minutes of work with each fowl in the suds should do the business. But remember success de-pends on thoroughness, so be sure the work

For head lice on young chicks dampen the top of head and back of neck, as these are the only parts affected by this parasite. Then rub on soap to make a lather, and see that it covers the entire part affected, then turn the chicks out and let them go. Every louse that comes in contact with the suds will die in less than three minutes, and there will be no harm to the chickens from the suds.

Hillside Brooder House With Floor.

The Connecticut station brooder house is described by F. H. Stoneburn, which has proved very successful. The house is built on a side hill, and its essential feature is an elevated chick floor, which is 3.5 feet above the level of the alley along the side of the elevated chick floor, which is 3.5 feet above the level of the alley along the side of the building. This arrangement is secured by taking advantage of the hillside for the level of the chick floor and digging out the space for the alley as much as necessary. If built on the level the author notes that special attention must be paid to securing special attention must be paid to securing good drainage in the alley, which would then have to be dug below the surface. The elevated chick floor effects a saving in the amount of heat required to maintain a given temperature, since it diminishes the enclosed air space, which must be heated, and below the children man, the children man. brings the chicks near the ceiling, the

warmest part of the room.

Tests have shown that in cold weather the temperature at the level of the alley the temperature at the level of the alley floor was fourteen degrees lower than at the calck floor. By building on a hillside an amount of side wall exposed to the weather is considerably diminished, which is an ad-vantage from the standpoint of heating. The plan followed has a disadvantage in that the chick pens are low, and so it was rather inconvenient for the attendant to enter them when it was necessary.

Goslings Pay Well.

Young goslings should be put on a lot where the grass is vigorous and tender, and should be given besides all the meal and shorts they will eat and some meat scraps. They are allowed to run in a half-acre lot all, then they are kept in a small enclosare with some shade and fed for about three weeks all the corn meal with one quart of meat scraps that they will eat in the morning and whole corn at night. They have all the water they will drink and a box of clear sharp sand.

When ready for market, they should be lessed carefully with the head on and eaving the flight feathers and about half where the grass is vigorous and tender, and should be given besides all the meal and shorts they will eat and some meat scraps. They are allowed to run in a half-acre lot until the flight feathers reach the root of the tail, then they are kept in a small enclosure with some shade and fed for about three weeks all the corn meal with one quart of meat scraps that they will eat in the morning and whole corn at night. They have all the water they will drink and a box

of clear sharp sand. dressed carefully with the head on and leaving the flight feathers and about half the neck unpicked. They should bring from eighteen to twenty-five cents per pound and average nine pounds each. A goose that will lay fifty eggs a season is almost as profitable as the average cow. An extra profit is the feathers which amount to about seventy-five cents per ten goslings.

Practical Poultry Points.

In former years chicks were fed for a considerable proportion of their early lives on mashes, of which the principal ingredient was coromeal, but of late years more and more hard grain has been fed, until at the present time large broods of chicks are raised to maturity which have been fed almost wholly on mixtures of small grain, almost wholly on mixtures of small grain, such as hemp, millet, finely cracked corn, oats, barley and wheat, with better results than of old. As high as ninety-five per cent. of chicks hatched have been raised by this method, which is, after all, perfectly plain to one who will give the matter a little consideration.

A fowl of whatever age is supplied with a sizzard full of grit for grinding hard grain. If this is fed, the organ develops with the chick, and is, consequently, active and muscular; but soft food tends, by a partial disuse of the grinding organ, to render the

up" will be much more rapid, two days having sufficed in many cases, and the hen will in a week or ten days begin laying again, having had a good rest.

Frequent whitewashings of the inside of the poultry-houses also help to keep the fowls healthy; the dry lime should be generously dealt out, and boiling water poured over it; a little soft soap added helps to prevent the whitening turning flaky and coming off when dry. Do not forget to add some disinfectant; the two cheapest and most effective are parafin oil and sulphuric acid. Watering the run with a mixture of sulphuric acid and water is a good plan if it is getting solled by the droppings. Also whitewash perches and nest boxes. Lice can be kept down by these means to absolutely insignificant proportions, while fleas in the poultry-yard ought to be as scarce as 250-egg hens are in reality.

#### borticultural.

An Old-Time Horticulturist.

An Old-Time Herticulturist.

John Richardson took an interest in fruit, especially pears, but his chief interest was in flowers. Mr. Richardson had a perfect passion for horticulture, and vvery plant in his rarden at Dorchester that he loved so well was a real personality to him. His absorption in this interest lasted to the very end, for visiting him in his abort illness a few days before his death, the old subject was brought up just the same.

It was a great treat to the horticulturist to visit his garden, for in it were large numbers of rare as well as common plants, and choice seedlings, all grown to a perfection that in itself gives to the experienced almost or quite as much pleasure as qualities in

of excellence.

The love of gardening was born with him when a child he used to plant date seeds in his father's yard in Boston, and the fascination of raising plants from seeds and thus producing new and improved varieties always clung to him. By this means he raised many choice dahlias, phloxes, deutsias, and especially peonies, but it was not only these, everything that came to hand he tried to raise from seed.

Peonies take about four to six years to bloom from seed, yet when nearly sinety

Peonies take about four to six years to bloom from seed, yet when nearly minety he planted peony seeds just the same as in earlier years and some of his posthumous seedlings are amongst the best. Double flowers he especially admired, and he never cared for the single dahlias and peonies that have some to the four in recent years.—Robert Tracy Jackson, Cambridge, Mass.

Jottings from Fruit Growers.

Keeping hogs in an orchard during summer is an advantage to the orchard in more ways than one, and where practicable should be practiced by orchardists generally.—Wingate E. Gibbs, Penobscot

County, Me.

Much depends on the choice of varieties County, Me.

Much depends on the choice of varieties in raising strawberries. Some kinds will produce double what others will. The only way to determine the best variety is to test it for the particular sell and vocation. Sample, Rough Rider and Senator Duniap succeed with me. We prepare strawberry land a year in advance, manuring it highly and killing out the weeds. We cultivate carefully the first season, mulch with straw over winter, and weed once or twice the following spring. The crop is grown on the narrow-row system.—E. E. Lawrence, Onondaga County, N. Y.

The work in the berry field is mostly done by house cultivation, but we go over them rapidly by hand three or four times, taking care to do the weeding before the weeds show much. We prefer a rich clay loam which has been in onions for several years, having been highly manured and free from weeds. Mulch is left on until late into April, which makes the berries later. Last year we were picking until July 6, about a fortnight after our neighbors had stopped. In this way we secured better average prices.—Wesley W. C. Richards, Monroe County, Mich.

One of the best of the newer strawberries is the Senator Duniap. It is a very early bind and keeps in bearing long enough to

One of the best of the newer strawberries is the Senator Duniap. It is a very early kind and keeps in bearing long enough to be classed also as a mid-season variety. It is as reliable and productive as the Haverland and has a good color and pleasant flavor. The Duniap and a good late kind like the Granville make a fine team for the strawberry grows. An increase in practical process.

The Jessie is a first-class strawberry for home market, being productive and the berries of good flavor. Our plan of cultivation is thorough, and has almost the effect of hand hoeing. We begin with a cultivator with fine teeth, using it once a week, and also going over the field occasionally with a weeding attachment on the cultivator, which works very close to the row. Sometimes a little hand hoeing is done, but if the piece is clean none is necesdone, but if the piece is clean none is n sary. I apply five hundred pounds of fer-tilizer after the plants are well started. The ground selected is always made very rich the year preceding. We have some-times made \$200 per acre clear profit, including considerable income from sales of plants.—J. W. Page, Eric County, Pa.

disuse of the grinding organ, to render the muscles soft, the food is imperfectly digested, and there will be more or less bowel trouble.

This assists in making the effigy move. A small bell is attached to the bamboo and gives a metallic sound now and again, as the whole

trouble.

The old methods of starving, sousing in water, whirling around the head, etc., are both cruel and unnecessary. A pen without nests, or an inverted barrel set on three bricks being all that is required to break up setters even in hot weather. If the aforesaid pen contains one or more lively young cockerels, the process of "breaking up" will be much more rapid, two days having sufficed in many cases, and the hen will in a week or ten days begin laying again, having had a good rest.

Frequent whitewashings of the inside of the poultry-houses also help to keep the fowls healthy; the dry lime should be generously dealt out, and boiling water poured over it; a little soft soap added helps to pre-

Farmers Experience with Bacteria.

Last year the Government sent out about ten thousand packets of nitro-culture to the farmers in nearly every State of the Union. Instructions accompanying these packets were exactly alike, and no special instructions were given in any case. Replies have been received as to the results of the experiments from about six thousand farmers, and of this number seventy-five per cent, report unqualified success. There is no doubt that many of the failures were due to improper use of the culture, or to its application to soil that did not require inceniation, and from other causes, and there is little doubt that under proper conditions ninety-five per cent. of inoculated soil will bring success. Farmers Experience with Bacteria.

bring success.

The Department of Agriculture has letters from thousands of farmers expressing unbounded delight over the success of their first experiment, and many have used the culture two or three times with perfect



ROOTS OF CLOVER SHOWING NODULES FORMED BY BITRO CULTURE.

been accomplished solely by the use of nitro-oulture.

Following are some reports from farmers; Mr. William Biellefeldt, McDaniel, Md.— I incoulated 1800 pounds of alfalfa seed with the material received. I dried the seed well after incoulating and sowed it from May 1 to August 15. The land is a medium heavy fine clay soil and originally, I think, a fairly good soil, but has been entirely farmed to death with continuous to-bacco raising, and after that wouldn't grow any more they followed it up with wheat and corn till that failed to grow any more; then the farm was sold. So I can say the soil was in a very poor condition chemically and physically, so much so that on two acres sown with seed not incoulated, alfalfa failed to make a stand at all. But on all ground in the same condition the incoulated seed made a brilliant stand. Allow me to say that in my opinion the Burean



beans had marvelous crop this year, the heaviest I ever raised in this locality. Planted seven rows in middle of field with-out inoculating, and the old conditions pre-

C. E. Jones, Carysbrook, Va .- All of the



AN EXPERIMENT WITH VETCH ON BARREN GROUND. At the left the seed was not treated; on the right it was incculated before planting. (From Year Book of Department of Agriculture.)

has made the greatest discovery toward helping the growing of alfalfa that sould be made, and it may well be proud of it, and I thank them for giving me a chance to use it. A neighbor adjoining me acward incomisted seed three successive times on the same plece of ground and falled to get a stand; that is positive proof of the inoculation being a benefit.

H. W. Dunlap, Holland Patent, N. Y.—My tenant reports the best stand hebas had since his occupancy of the farm, and that upon a hillside where until then he had never been able to make red clover grow. Plants I examined in August showed nodules in every case.

W. S. Gill, Sandiges, Va.—Seed inoculated produced clover eighteen to twenty inches



EFFECT OF NITRO-CULTURE ON BEAMS-PLANTS AT LEFT INOCULATED. ON RIGHT NOT INCCULATED.

high at this time and blooming. That not inconlated six to eight inches and sickly looking; not blooming. I have all confidence in the bug and believe it will restore clover to us again.

J. M. Gordon, Erie, Pa.—Planted a pint



sirable that artificial inoculation be made at the time of planting, experience has shown that under certain conditions crops of three or four years' standing are improved by adding bacteria to the soil."

Historical.

—Before Napoleon III., emperer of France, became interested in the Mexican empire project he had a plan in mind for certain mysterious military operations in Morocco. A writer says: "The German agent of a firm of Liege gunsmiths used to go at dead of night to a private door in the Rue St. Honore, press a button and be received in sacret by Louis Napoleon himself. The German was to secure arms to the order of Napoleon, but all was to be secret. Payment was to be made through a Swiss banking-house, as part of the capital of a railway in the Grisons. But it all came to noth-



Emilway.

—Edward W. Nuckolis, a jeweler in Eldora, i.a., has in his possession one of six hand-made silver Swass watches which were constructed by John Sampson in London, England, in 1778. There are three cases, the first, or outer case, being made of black tortoles shell, richly embossed and beaded. The watch proper has a sliver hunting case, which is chased by hand on

The Battle of Emperors" was fought at Austerlitz, 1805. The Emperors present were Napoleon, Francis of Austria, and Alexander of Russia. Over 170,000 men were actually engaged in the battle, and of this number twenty three, thousand were killed and wounded.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE The Queen of New Mampshire's Lukes

The Queen of New Hampshire's Lukes
Numerous Islands for Cettagers and
Campers.

Lake Winneposaukes, one of the most beautiful lakes in the country is situated at an elevation of 471 feet above sea level. Its ideal location between the Penigewasset and the Merrimack Valleys at the foot hills of the White Mountains has made it a very desirable summering section. Weirs, Alton Bay, Wolfeboro, Centre Harbor and other choice spots are delightful summer Lavens. A large and palatial steamer, The Mount Washington, salls over the lake is dotted with innumerable islands, which serve as charming summer grounds for cottagers and campers. The scenic surroundings of Lake Winnipesaukee are beautiful beyond description. In the distance the high peak of Mount Washington can be observed, while nearer, the summits of Beiknep and Passaconaway are visible.

No better region in New Hampshire can be

No better region in New Hampshire can be selected for a summer vacation. Send six cents in stamps to the General Passenger Department, Boston and Maine Railroad, Boston, for the beautiful colored map of Lake Winnepesaukee, showing the numerous islands, glens and coves. A two-cent stamp will bring you a delightful illustrated and interesting descriptive booklet, entitled "Lakes and Streams of New England," which gives a detailed description of New Hampshire's chosen lake.

Sire of forty-one in list, one producing son, six producing daughters.

The Champion Trotting Stallion of 1892. FEE \$100, with usual return privilege.

# KAVALLI, 2:073

By Kremlin; dam Almera (dam of 6 in list), by Kentucky Prince. Fastest four-year-old out in 1902. Sire of three-year-old, trotted mile 2:19; half 1:05, in 1904. Sire of three-year-old, paced mile 2:15; half 1:04, in 1904. FEE \$50, with usual return privilege.

Wm. Russell Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.

# **Pure Arabian Stallions**

And Clay Arabian Stallions THE ARABIAN HORSE IS THE BASIS OF THE WORLD'S THOROUNBREDS

Our pure Arabians are of the large type of Arabs—i. e., the Maneghi-Hedruj family from which came the Darley Arab, parent of the English thoroughbred. THESE ARE THE ONLY STALLIONS OF THIS FAMILY IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD Our Clay Arabians are a cross between our pure Arabs and Henry Clay's daughters com-bining the speed of the Clays with the grace, conformation and endurance of the Arab. STUD SERVICE CHARGES, CLAY ARABIAMS AND ARABIAMS, \$50.00 ANAZEW, \$75.00 KANLED, \$100.00

THE HUNTINGTON STUD.

Telephone 47-L Oyster Bay OYSTER BAY, L. I Steamer "Sagamere" Foot of Market Street, N. Y. FOR SALE.—Arabian and Clay Arabian Stallions.

WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD

# PERCHERON STALLIONS

THAT we can sell at Your Prices and we have some excellent Percheron stallions that you will want to buy at Our Prices.

T. L. & J. L. DeLANCEY, and Brooders Northfield, Minn.

### WENONA'S GREAT STUD SHIRE, FRENCH and BELGIAN STALLIONS

O'UE third importation of 190s arrived a few days before New Years of over 100 head of draft stallions, two years old or over. In this lot were 40 Belgians, 40 French and the balance English horses. We make a specialty of the big, thick, strawberry roans. We have in this lot or orange of the best of quality and biggest size. The three importations of 190s number over 200 stallions. This lass importation is in fine shape, not one with a cold or a cough and every one for sale. We do not keep a few overfed passpected horses year after year for showing and bornow the balance of our show herd. We bring out every year a new champion, and in 190s twe new champions, one at St. Louis, the other at the Innternational. We have now 150 stallions the well-accordant to the stallions that any stable in America or we will pay all expenses and leave the purchasers to be the judges. We guaranted 40 per cent breeders, insure against death by any cause if desired and give the eastest and most satisfactory terms. Come to Wenoma and see the oldest importer today in the business and the importer that has brought more thick breeding stallions of 2000 he, than any three firms today in the business, and prices to sult you all.

you all. 50—HESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED, Enher on Salary, Commission or at a Price—50 Or we will sell to small dealers and take pay when sold by them, provided good security is given. ROBERT BURGESS & SON, - Wenona, III. Wenons is on the Illinois Central R. R. and Chicago & Alton R. R.

> ED. LUBBEN, SURWURDEN, GRAND DUKEDOM OF OLDENBURG,

> > GERMANY, BREEDER AND EXPORTER OF REGISTERED

Oldenburg Coach Horses

The numerous prizes in Europe, North and South America, Australia and South theore in the United States have also won a great many iprizes on horses pur tymestes HAMINGALLIEN at the R. ST. LOUIS, 1904. ation on the Bremen-Hude-Nordenham Line, 15 landing place of North German Lloyd steamers).

ERFFARAS HAPPAN, ACROBAT

IES ?

re also Maple

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vers free.

# SASSACHUSETTS PLOUCHNAI

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

How would you like to be a radicbe?

The Vassar graduates are very engaging. The skipper of the Atlantic is evidently

We have smokeless powder. Why n silent explosives for the Fourth of July.

When Governor Herrick of Ohio kills the General Nelson A. is Miles away from

matrimony, according to his own state President Roosevelt is the angel of peace. He has no wings, but he gets there just the

Bowen's opinion of Secretary Taft is of no consequence. It cuts no ice ington.

What the bear-hunter of New Er said to Mr. Roosevelt: "Yer hand, President, yer hand."

Class Day is no longer glass day at Harvard. This does away with many punches liquid and otherwise.

This is grad time and glad time for the girls and boys. Would they could always be as happy as they are now!

After peace is declared we can look after the yellow peril, which appears to be more highly colored than it need be. 700 The Norwegians do not like Sweden less,

but Norway more. Therefore they insist on a dissolution of partnership. The President is several times over an LL. D., but still he does not walk like the American girl in a haughty manner.

The shore people will be beached if the hot weather does not trot along with more activity than it has for the past week.

Washington is a Capital place for a pea conference. Russian and Japanese teas a not the only stimulant to be found there.

Professor Burke is evidently in the soup, but whether he will prove that spontaneous generation is a reality remains to be seen.

Mount Pelce is still in business at the old stand. It's too enterprising by far to suit those who live in its vicinity, and its failure would be a blessing.

The Pennsylvania road is fighting the the real yellow peril. No more sensational tales can be bought at its stations. This is a novel movement that merits encourage-

Stimulated by the talk about the seedle apples, an enterprising Westerner is talk-ing about a vineless potato. In all proba-bility both these freaks are of equal worth

If the Chicago strikers would only make

A dubious Boston commission company recently closed up business very suddenly, after victimisting a host of produce shippers. Scathern truck growers are commonly the victims of these swindling frame. On account of the distance from shipping point to market it is difficult for Southern shippers to follow up their consignments very closely or investigate the returns made, and by the time their investigation is fairly ander way the concern unanily fails up, and decamps with the easi phitained for the produce. These concerns are sunally also up, and decamps with the easi phitained for the produce. These concerns are sunally and to avoid consigning to new, unknown firms, except after investigation as to their standing.

Butter receivers in Bostoli, New York, Chicago and other centres continue to find fault with the premium system, but nobody seems to know how to get, away from it. Each buyer says he would like to abolish the premium, but keeps it up because his elighbors do. The condition is demoralizing since it creates an artificial price, and nobody know excavity what butter is brigating to the condition is demoralizing since it creates an artificial price, and nobody know excavity what butter is brigating. Including the premium. Producers are misled because they do not know what their creamery is actually getting for its butter, and whether it is returning them the fair price for butter fat. If dealers have not backbone enough to establish an open market, producers, through their associations, should nist that butter be sold establish and non market, producers, through their associations, who observes that no each as straight price.

Bone kinds of see-birds appear two be in danger of extermination. An appeal to save them comes from the president of the Audubna Association, who observes that no each as a straight price.

Bone kinds of see-birds appear two be industrial to protect these bride by placing at each colony a warden to stand quard during the trees and the season of the colonies. The society has been del

The unusual number of forest fires in eastern and southern New England this year has aroused great interest among owners of woodland in regard to methods of protecting their property. A very large amount of forest growth and timber has been injured or destroyed the past three months. State Forester Ackerman of Massachusetts, in a bulletin just issued, urges a more effective State forest fire service and arges that a stronger sentiment should be developed against carelessness about fires in open ground. Boys or sportamen often start fires in woodland in a dry time, and the wonder is that so much woodland escapes being barned over. A fire built on

The telephone problem has been worked out to an interesting stage in Connecticut. It looks now as though the old company, which has for the most park a mescapely, would be allowed to retain the field in return for a reduction of prices amounting to fitteen to twenty-five per cent., with further reductions in sight. The farmers, as represented by their organization in the legislature, were somewhat divided on the question, but were inclined to think that the situation would not be improved by admitting competition. Two rival systems and two sets of customers would compel the users to keep two telephones in order to and two sets of customers would compel the users to keep two telephones in order to reach all users. It was considered better to give preference to the company having connection with the long distance lines. The tendency of the telephone business is, naturally, to become a monopoly, and the true method of control seems to be to limit the prices and compel improvement of service rather than to complicate the question by encouraging competition.

The New Meth Compaign.

It is announced that an important feature of the war against the gypsy and brown-tail moths in Massachusetts will be the introduction of parasites. Superintendent Kirkland has arranged with Dr. L. O. Howard of the Department at Washington to secure specimens of parasites which feed on the insects in Europe, and to send over specimens which will be bred and multiplied here on a special piece of woodland infested with the insects. As soon as enough can be obtained they will be distributed through the infested districts, giving them a chance to help exterminate the moths. This very practical form of work has the advantage of being far less expensive than the ordinary methods of extermination, and is likely to be successful where the insects are numerous enough to afford plenty of food for the parasites.

Superintendent Kirkland finds that the

parasites.
Superintendent Kirkland finds that the brown-tail moth has spread nearly all over the State, as far south as Cape Cod, and at least as far West as Amherst, besides having gone far to the north beyond the boundary of the State into northern New England. The brown-tail moth being a strong flyer, spreads very much faster than the works work.

flyer, spreads very much faster than the gypsy moth.

About \$75,000 will be available for fighting the moths this year. Superintendent Kirkland is planning to make the most of the money and to keep the work free from the political features which have sometimes weakened the effects by influencing the appointment of men not the best fitted for the work. No reason appears why the moths cannot be fought at moderate expense if every dollar is spent to the best advantage. A good deal of work will be done in co-operation with the local authorities in the infested districts, but the State campaign will hardly get into full headway this year because the appropriation came too late to make it available for the destruction of the eggs and nests in early apring. Parisites will be secured and multiplied, and the force of men will be collected and trained for a lively campaign next season. It seems a pity that the suppression of the San Jose scale is not included in the work of this special commission. The scale seems to be doing more actual damage to the fruit-growing interests than any other pest and is one of the hardest of all insects to fight because of the expense and trouble of preparing and applying the mixtures which kill the scale. In fact, it seems doubtful whether the scale can be successfully fought at moderate expense when it infests large-sized apple trees. But in the home of the pest, in northern China, there are a number of insects which feed upon the scale and keep it in check. If the moth commissioner were authorized, he could no doubt do much in the way of introducing

and vanish, they would be doing a distinct service to the community. They are windy enough to do this, though there is hardly a good team among them.

We have always thought there was something Milesian about the Japanese, in their ability to put up a good fight. Now, there is O'Yayma, for instance, who is always ready to hit a head wherever he sees it, after the fashion of Donnybrook fair.

A dublous Boston commission company recently closed up business very suddenly, after victimizing a host of produce shippers.

Sombern truck arowers are accounted to both men and women, and for a fare so reasonable as to the fruit-growing interests than any other pest and is one of the hardest of all insects when a the sum applying the mixtures which kill the scale. In fact, it seems doubtful whether the scale can be successfully fought at moderate expense when it infests large-sized apple trees. But in the home of the pest, in northern China, there are a number of insects which feed upon the scale and keep it in check. If the moth commissioner were authorized, he could no doubt do much in the way of introducing these insects which prey upon the scale and the whole world over as the places where hards and nativities are reasonable as to the fruit-growing interests than any other when the fruit-growing interests than any other when it insects which kill the scale. In fact, it seems doubtful whether the scale can be successfully fought at moderate expense when it infests large sized apple trees. But in the comfortable in one of these and eventually at a service and elevated travel, and the passenger can be accommended to the fruit-growing interests than any other ment and for a fare as a linear travel at a set at it upon even the slimmest peak to fight because of the expense and trouble of preparing the mixtures which the scale and trouble of preparing the mixtures of all insects wheat the actual travel, and

combative exploit as that chronicled this weak will over occur again within Boston City Hall, if we are to retain our reputation as a well-governed municipality, and if we wish to show that we are entitled to the home rule for which we have been so cara-

Then he sent lady agents to dram up the consumers and obtained about \$700 worth of orders the first week, supposing he would have no difficulties about the supplies. But from thousands of letters sent out he found only eleven who had any considerable amount of produce to sell and was obliged to give up the scheme and return the money to his constants.

His expe

demic and other attractions, is also on the lines of the Boston Elevated; so are the Arnold Arboretum, and our own unrivaled chain of parks, covering miles of pleasant retreats for the invalid and the weary who cannot afford to be among the throng at distant fashionable resorts.

We hardly think that our public fully approciates what the management of the Boston Elevated has done for people of comparatively limited incomes in supplying them with improved means for enjoying a day's outing far from the dust and turmoil of the busy streets. Its transfer system has added greatly to the health and happiness of Boston, and it has shown how much sujoyment may be derived from even a nickel.

We would not have a man wait until he comes to forty years before he is married, even if Thackeray's song does say that this is the period of life to know the worth of a leas, but we do not believe that it is wise on the part of the page with the dimpled chin and the downy cheek, to assume the responsibilities of a husband. He is little fitted for that pecition, and yet we find college youth with even their andemic education uncompleted rushing into matrimony as 'I it were free from cares, and a bliseful state without a cloud.

To be sure, the inexperienced young men who do this are usually the sons of rich parents, who hope that they will be entirely supported indefinitely. These who have to work their way through cellege nover indulge in this foolishness, for they know full well that the old saying that what is enough

the to come to a satisfactory conclusion thout the representative interposition of y other powers. He says in effect that he als that the time has now come for him to deavor to end a terrible and lamentable reggle and that the United States, which a inherited ties of friendship from both untries, hopes carnestly for the prosper, and welfare of each. In the interests civilization he asks them to begin at once consider the renewal of peaceful relactors with one another, and to direct their emipotentiaries or delegates to adopt a It is said that they shall that you was anticipated by its recipients, and that the governments addressed will do all in their power to carry out the fraternal spirit manifested by the President of the

Bleased are the peace makers, and our country, as represented by Theodore Roosevelt, may well hope to inherit the reward promised to those who put an end to emnity and ill-will. The Golden Year may yet be far distant, but when the war drum throbs no longer in the Orient, it will be one step nearer realization.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

with their hands in this work-s-day world of ours. The Scriptures say if you do not work you shall not est, and that is right. We want to educate our farmers to run the farm, not to live away from the farm. We want to train the farmer's boys to work the farm and not for the professions where no-body wants them."

LOCUST DEVASTATIONS? y newspapers in their endeavor to heir readers articles of startling char-seine upon every opportunity to a the truth to meet this end. We are saving reports from Indians which be the estination there among the farm-

## HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

For Potato Bugs, Current and Cabbage Worms, Etc.

Report of a Critical Test of Hammond's Sing Shot, Etc. MADE IN 1904 James Lawrence FDEN TRIAL GROUNDS J. R. Lawrence

Brecialfies: Sweet Fras and Potators

Dear Sir: Have been delayed in reporting on goods you sent me for trial by severe illness. SLUG Smot was as good, and did the work it was advertised to do as well and effectively as compounds and mixtures ceeding double and triple the price asked for it. For potateds it proved especially efficient, Your Bordbaux Pulp is all right, disselves readily and minutely so it does not elog nousies of finest sprayers. Your Ammoniated Coppers Solution saved my melon vines (must). It was not a case of preventing hight, but of checking it after it had developed and to quite an extent. I shall be glad to use and recommend your goods another season.

North Middleboro, Mass

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT WORKS

less red ant-like beings, which run along the branches to the end and drop off on the ground, speedily boring their way into the ground, there to remain in the pupal state for seventeen or thirteen years, according to the peculiar species to which they belong. Notwithstanding the frequent denials by Dr. L. O. Howard, the Government Entomologist, that the seventeen or thirteen-Entomologist, that the seventeen or thirteen-year locust, which are not locusts, but cleads, do no harm, the newspapers per-sistently bring out searcheadlines dwelling on the devastation caused by the insect.

WEATHER PAKES.

The United States Weather Bureau takes no stock in the monthly and seasonal forecasts by the so-called "weather prophets," whose predictions are based upon signs of the moon, conjunction of planets, and other astronomical phenomenon, which, as far as scientific men can learn, have no appreciable influence upon our atmosphere. Frequently, of course, they hit a snowstorm or cold wave in winter, and thunder and wind storms in the summer, as all are liable to occur in their respective seasons, but to predict the nature of the weather more than three days is not possible by the national weather bureau, even with constant connection with hundreds of observing stations in all parts of the continent. All forecasts sent out by the Weather Bureau are based upon actual conditions at the time, but the unexpected often happens to upset what seems likely to occur.

LOSS BY FOREST FIRES.

LOSS BY FOREST FIRES.

It is estimated that the yearly loss to the country by forest fires is above \$25,000,000. A large part of this destruction is due to carclessness and wantonness. In most of the European countries the forests are carefully guarded and law is strictly enforced against offenders. In this country the national government finds it hard work to look after its own reservations, while in the States there is generally but little conception of the value of forests, and accordingly a corresponding indifference in the matter of protecting them. The American press must be the factor which will arouse public opinion to the importance of forest protection.

THE PLAX CROP.

The fiax plant is the source of two extremely valuable economic products; fibre, noted from time immemorial for strength, fineness and beauty, and a seed rich in oil valuable in many ways. Its production for both purposes at once has never been successfully carried on. For fibre, from two to four bushels are sowed to the nere, and the plant is pulled before the seed is ripe; for seed, from two to three peeks will suffice per acre, but the straw is toe course to be used; so as a commercial proposition it must be raised either for seed or for fibre. In Europe it is grown principally for fibre, but in this country for oil, and singular to say that very little oil is produced States where the seed is grown, except Minnesota. Of the single by-product of the linsed oil mills, oil cake, a valuable cattle food, more than eighty per cent. or sux hundred million pounds, is shipped abroad and converted into milk and beef upon the dairy and stock farms of northern Europe. This in connection with our shipments abroad of thousands of tons of cotton seed meal constitutes one of our greatest agricultural itutes one of our greatest agricultes. It is identical with the secretion of a farmer selling his

been know to horticulturists since the days of Pilay, the Roman naturalist, who wrote about it in the first century of the Christian era. A promotor exploited it considerably about afteen years ago, and was expected by Professor Balley. Wise once will await reports and tests by the State experiment stations before buying stock in the so-called "Spencer seedless apple" now being advoitly advertised, and if they wait they will never buy the stock.

GUY E. MITCHIELL.

CUTAWAY TOOLS for LARGE MAY CROPS

Send for Circuis THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO.,

Fishkill-on-Hudson N. Y.

# The Holmes Adjustable **Trimming Saw**

No

A Practical Necessity for Every Tree More Climbing Trees. from the Will pay for itself in first day's uso. Sent on receipt of

Special Inducements to Agents. THE F. G. WILLIAMS CO.,

FITCHBURG, MASS.

PRICE \$3.00.

Popping of lamp-chimneys is music to grocers. Масветн.

good deal of both light and comfort, and waste a dollar or two a year a lamp on

Do you want the Index? Write me. MACBETH, Pittsburgh



**Cendall's C**ures



ERIT

Etc.

ES a goods you as as good, effectively e the price lent. Your minutely so imoniar molit was not a had develand recom-RENCE.

Y CROPS d. Action Enrrow O tone of . . . CO.,

No More imbing Trees. tself 's use.

CO.,

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The pul-and iding arth. Iking prises, Made estates, pense ataiog wart, p., Co-necession of the control of the

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Shot, Etc Lawrence

America oro, Mass. N. Y.

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table

W 36

ER.

Agents.

ort, and amp on

AND BRIGHTON.
For the week ending June 28, 1905.

Shotes and Pat Untile Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals This week..... 3029 3003 25,670 3227 Last week..... 3006 0142 129 22 896 2822 One year ago... 3080 6788 72 25,144 2803

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

BEEF-Extra, \$5.5036.75; first quality, \$5.35

@5.50; second quality, \$4.75@5.00; third quality, \$4.0036.50; a few choice single pairs, \$4.0036.50; some of the poorest buils, etc., \$1.5036.50. Western steers, \$4.6036.30. Store Oattle-Farrow cows, \$15325; fancy mileh cows, \$50370; mileh cows, \$50370; mileh cows, \$50370; mileh cows, \$50340; yearings, \$10316; two-year-olds, \$18320; three-year-olds, \$20300. SHEEF-Per pound, live weight, \$5034.00c; ettra, 4036.55c; lambs, \$0036.55c.

FAT HOGS-Per pound, Western, \$13540, live weight; shotes, wholesale—; retail, \$2.502

7.00; country dressed hogs, \$137c.

VEAL CALVES-3266 V B.

VEAL CALVES—3660 P D. HIDES—Brighton—81690 P D; country lots, 716

CALF SKINS—16@18c & B; dairy skins, 50@75c. TALLOW—Brighton, 3@35c & B; country lots

PELTS-40c (ellpped).

Cattle. Sheep. Cattle. Sheep. New York.
At Brighton.
2 G N Smith 26

Maine.
At Brighton.
C E Hanson 30
P L Libby 20
Farmington L 8
Company 30
W Stanley 5
F W Wormwell 6
A D Kilby 10
M D Helt 8
W J Crouse 17
E L Libby 10
Weston 4
Weston 4
Weston 9
H M Lowe 12
F O Thompson 20
J D Rogers 4 G N Smith

Massachusetts.

At Watertewn
JS Henry 16
O H Forbush 14
H F Whitney 7
At Brighten
J S Henry 19
R Connors 20
H A Glimore 10
Scattering 5
J Burnes
D Simon
L Stetson
Geo Cheney
A Wheeler
D W Clark
D J W Elisworth
1 J O'Brien New Hampshire Morris Beef Co 503

Morris Beef Co 408

8 & Haley 96

8 & Haley 96

8 & Learnard 44

A Davis 40

Leviskey Bros 60

Others 40

At N E D m & Weel

Co. 306

W H Dean 75

Gordon & IronBides N E D M & Wool

Co At Waterrewa.

JA Hathaway 740

Camada

At N E D m & Weel

Co. 3050

At Waterrewa.

JA Hathaway 740

Comanda

At N E D m & Weel

Co. WH Dean 35 At NEDM & Wool
Co.
A F Jones & Co 6
T Shay
E Sargent 6

At Watertown. Nims & Hol-brook 40 Vermont. At Watertown.

N H Woodward 2
G W Hall 5
Fred Savage 15
B E French 20
E G Piper 10
Dorand Bros
B H Combs 25 At NEDM& Wool

Co.
W A Ricker 25
F Ricker 9
F S Atwood 3 3 D Hanley 140
At Brighten.

At Brighten.

15 Bell 152

Expert Traffic. The English market on States cattle somewhat

ers. During the summer months the arrivals will run light. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale will run light. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable, 5 cars on sale, with a slim demand; had horses of 1200@1700 ibs, at \$100@225. At H.S. Harris & Son's sale stable, 3 cars on sale, with no improvement in demand; sales mostly from \$110@240 \( p\) head. At Moses Colman & Bon's sale stable, private sales at \$128@275. General sales at \$60@125. Good horses in demand. At Weich & Hall Company's sale stable had 3 carloads; just a fair demand; sold near to 100 head at \$100@250. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable a closing-out sale on Wednesday, lease being up. Moderate sales at Eussell & Drew's stable.

Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday—Separate from the Western the run of beef cattle was light, and not required in large numbers. Prices near je lower West, and New England cattle rule weak and a shade lower. H. F. Whitney sold 1 bull, of 720 hs, at 3c; 1 cow, of 960 hs, at 30; 1 slim oow, 630 hs, at \$1.00; 2 cows, 1730 hs, at \$2\cdot cows, 2000 hs, at \$2\cd

Milch Cows and Springers. Good cows closed out well last Wednesday, and a fair movement this morning, with specu-lators who were buying up the better class at full

Fat Hogs. Market steady on Western at 54,854c. Local hogs to higher on best grades, 54,87c, d. w.

Sheep Houses. The market on lambs unchanged, while old sheep 15c \$\psi\$ 100 fbs higher on best lots. The arrivals of the week not heavy and appear not to be required. During the latter part of this week there will be arrivals of spring lambs of the better class for the Fourth of July trade. Old sheep at \$2.50@5.30; tops at \$5.55 \$\psi\$ 100 fbs. Lambs at \$5.66.85; tops, \$6.95.

Veni Unives.

Market trifle weaker so say the butchers, and on some lots to decline; select lots steady. Nims & Holbrook sold 60 caives, 14c fbs, at 54c. J. S. Henry, 70 caives, 150 fbs, at 54c. O. H. Forbush, 5 caives, 145 fbs, at 6c.

Live Positry. Sixty thousand ibs. Market lower by ic. Fowl, 13@13je; roosters, 829e; broilers, 22@25e ib.

Droves of Venl Calves. Maine—C. R. Hanson, 140; F. L. Libby, 30; Farmington Live Stock Company, 175; W. Stanley, 8; F. W. Wormwell, 10; A. D. Kilby, 37; M. D. Holt, 40; W. J. Crouse, 30; R. L. Libby, 30; Weston & Walker, 30; McIntire & Weston, 55; H. M. Lowe, 50; F. O. Thompson, 135; J. D. Rogers, 10.

New Hampshire—A. C. Fees, 12; A. F. Jones & Co., 160; T. Shay, 60; Ed. Sargent, 50; Nims & Holbrook, 200.

Vermont—N. H. Woodward, 160; G. W. Hall, 21; Fred Savage, 65; R. E. French, 21; E. G. Piper, 40; Dorand Bros. 11; E. H. Combe, 15; W. A. Ricker, 215; F. Ricker, 110; F. S. Atwood, 85; J. S. Henry, 70.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry 20; O. H. Forbush

J. S. Henry, 70.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 20; O. H. Forbush,
9; H. F. Whitney, 25; R. Jonnors, 15; H. A. Glimore, 25; scattering, 175; D. Simon, 13; I. Stetson,
36; George Chency, 20; A. Wheeler, 16; D. W.
Clark, 12; J. O'Brien, 25.

New York—G. N. Smith, 34.

Brighten, Tuceday and Wednesday.
Stock at yards: 1688 cattle, 18 sheep, 25,339
hogs, 1936 caives, 175 horses. From West, 1361
cattle, 25,000 hogs, 175 horses. Maine, 191 cattle,
2 sheep, 174 hogs, 848 caives. New Hampshire,
18 cattle, 1 sheep, 18 caives. Vermont, 3 cattle, 15

eop, 70 calves. Massachusetts, 190 cattle, 65 193, 340 calves. New York, 35 cattle, 100 hogs,

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

The English market on States cattle somewhat more favorable to the exporter, being ic. d. w. higher on best grades, the range at Liverpool to @1212. Tops at London 1212. d. w. Sheep rule steady at 13@14c, d. w. Shipments fully 600 head in excess of cattle shipments last week. Total for the week 3015 cattle, 423 sheep.

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Sachem, for Liverpool, 520 cattle by J. A. Hathaway; 234 do. by Morris Beef Company; 425 sheep by Gordon & Ironsides. On steamer Devonian, for Liverpool, 620 cattle by Swift & Co., 160 do. by Morris Beef Company. On steamer Anglian, for London, 287 cattle by Bwift & Co., 160 do. by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer Iberian, for Manchester, 75 States and 35 Canadian cattle by W. H. Dean; 140 Canadian cattle by D. Hanley; 120 do. Canadian cattle by F. Hunnisett; 152 Canadian cattle by E. Snell.

Herse Busineer.

The market for horses for the past two weeks has showed a decline in demand, but no more so than expected at this season of the year, when spring trade is virtually over. There is a constant call for good drivers, saddlers and drafters. During the summer months the arrivals Mora—Assorted sizes quoted b
30, 50 fb. tube only.
Creamery, extra—
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.
Northern M. Y., large tubs.
Western, large ash tubs.
Western, ass. spruce tubs.
Creamery, northern firsts.
Creamery, western firsts.
Creamery, seconds.
Creamery, seconds.
Creamery, seconds.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds.
Renovated
Renovated

NEW. N.Y. twins, fancy, P h..... N.Y. twins, fair to good .... Vt. twins, fancy..... Vt. twins, fair to good.....

Fruit. 12613

Dighton, P qt.
Connecticut, P qt.
Hudson River. Hudson River, red, P 8-m bakt...... 40,350. Green, P qt..... Md. and Del., ib pint.... Small and medium.

Green Veges
Asparagus, native, V 3 dec...
Boots, native, V doc...
Southern, V 100 buses
Bost greens, native, V buses
Carrots, V bu
Bouthern, V 100
Cabbages, So., V bol.
Cuoumbers, bothouse, V box.
Bouthern, V box.

oppore, Southern, per on the property of the per oppore of the per Dried Applea aporated, choice appraised, fair to pr.me. a-dried, as to quality...

Etdes as

He calvee.

Tuesday—Total of cattle at the yards, 1885 heed, incinding the experts on one steamer for Liverpool. Market for best eattle a shade favorable to the buyer, caused by a decline on Western cattle of strong i@i-. Demand comowhat limited on all grades. J. W. Ellewerth sold I cow and bull, of see the, at sic, from that price down to be for cattle, of 700 lbt. D. A. Walker, 2 cows, 1400 lbs, at 2@i-. O. H. Forbush, I bull, of 1886 lbs, at \$350; I cow, 100 lbs, at \$1;: I cow, 550 lbs, at 2;c. A. Whoeler, 2 cows, of 2500 lbs, at 2;c. 1 cow, of 500 lbs, at 2;c.

Millet Cows.

The supply not so heavy as to cramp the mar-

cow, of see the, at sign.

Millet Gows.

The supply not so heavy as to eramp the market. Those who had good cows had no difficulty in the disposals. Supply not expected to be heavy for several weeks. There were sales at \$10, 825, 500,265, down to \$25 a head. F. L. Libby sold milch cows at \$150,260. J. S. Menry, 4 mice cows at \$20,267; in cows at \$40,245. H. J. Whitney, 1 choice cow, \$40.

Veal Culves.

1205 head at those yards neparate from Union Market. Prices a grain catery, but not permanently so. Supply not over heavy. J. S. Henry sold 60 calves, of 160 fbs, at 60; lb fbs, at 60.

J. D. Rogers, 10 calves, 119 fbs, at 60. W. Stanley, 8 calves, 119 fbs, at 60. Wednesday—The mileb cow trade was a little better than the average. Those who had good cows had no difficulty in the disposal. There will be cows carbe market the Fourth, notwitistanding, must week, hat arrivels will be specificated over a fixed to be for a sold yesterday. R. Conners sold 25 head from \$40,265; 2 at \$60. F. L. Libby sold 3 choice cows, \$55; 2 at \$60; 2 cows at \$45 down to \$35. W. J. Crones sold 7 good springers, \$40 P head; 1 choice cow (Ayrshire and Durham) at \$65, and sales grade down to \$30. E. L. Libby sold 55 cows from \$30,260. P. O. Thempsen, 125 calves, 125 fbs, at 60; 2 miles cows, \$161; 1 at \$55 and cows at \$35,40. Hogs at \$5.70. J. S. Henry sold cows, \$40,265; 3 at \$90.

Store Pigs.

Moderate sales at \$2,37 P head.

Fancy honnery
Me., Vt. and N. H. extras
Me., Vt. and N. H., fair to good
Ind. and Ill. fresh laid
Western, fair to good, 7 doz...
Kentucky, fresh
Western dirties

Cucumbers, bollouse, Plox.
Southers, Plox.
Cress, native, P doz.
Chives, P doz.
Egg Plant, So., P case
Horseradish, P B.
Lettnee, native, P doz.
Lecks, P doz.
Mushrooms, P B.
Wint, P doz.
Paraloy, P bs.
versibe, P Box.
opports, Boxthern, per

PLOUR AND GRAIN Winter, Clear and straight, as sage 10.
Corn. Manth.—3: 1521 F P long, and 40 mg.
To. P bill; granulated, 30 tells 30 P bill.
Chudham Floure.—Quoted at \$2 Mg5 60 P bill.
Cons. Manth.—Quote at \$4 10ga 10 P, bill. for siliciant by single to the cut and granula.
Byo Floure.—The market 10 firm at 50 Mg.

No. 3, yellow, etc.

Comm.—Supply ample, prices steady.

No. 1 dipped white, die.

No. 2 dipped white, die.

No. 2 dipped white, die.

No. 3 dipped, white, die.

Fancy cate, thereto from.

Winter wheat bran, enchs, \$15 regio 95.

Winter wheat bran, enchs, \$15 regio 95.

Winter wheat bran, anchs, \$15 regio 95.

Winter wheat bran, anchs, \$15 regio 95.

Lincord meal, \$10 might 05.

Lincord meal, \$10 Might 180 Might

THE WOOL MARKET

the on the self or we which an any growth to the collection. Do not plow make a heavy growth of clover while growth, the collection and the collec tire effect of change fram winter quarters to pasture a gain of about emi-fourth more of butter per day per cow. The results of the Danish experiments with milch cows so in the same direction. In a bulletin giving a summary of results of sight years work with about 1800 cows we are told that an appreciable and very characteristic change in the composition of the milk has coourred in the experiments with the change in the feed when the cowe were let out on pasture in the spring. The per cent, of fat in the milk of individual cows then sometimes rose above one per cent, and on the average for single lots sometimes over one-half per cent, the averages of the last tan day periods in the barn being compared with those of the first ten-day periods on pasture. But this increase in the per cent, of fat in the milk always disappeared very rapidity; as a rule, it could not be traced farther than a few weeks. As a rule, therefore, it reems evident that an improvement in the quality of the milk nearly always takes pince with the change from winter quarters to pasturage, and, very maturally, this improvement is put down to the food. It is more probable that certain other factors have more influence in this matter than the food, such as fresh are out of doers, instead of a cew-house atmosphere, full mulight, moderate exercise, mild tamperature, etc., conditions which have an invigorating influence on the system generally, and increase the activities of the vital functions.

THE AUTO NUISANCE. During an Engish farmers' meeting, the chairman had suggested that he should instruct his teamsters to hold their wagens across the read when autor were approaching at a furious rate. He received the following amusing communication: "As I deabt the power of the average farm laborer to distinguish between the impoent and the guilty, I ofter my services. I hold a discharge as a sergeant from the army, and am a trained shot. At least fifty nuise year my house every day. With an ordinary magazine rife I could get about thirty daily, and I offer my trained services to the chamber at a charge of six peace per head. I should like to know to whom to forward the heads. I could use explanate or peleconed bullets if so desired."

HOW SURDAY APPROTE THE COWS.

HOW SURDAY APPROVE THE COWS,
The messager of the Wisconsin experiment form once said that he could tall the Sunday the calendar by leaking at his milk record, wheneved the daily yield, because the quant obtained was invariably smaller than on a weday. "Our men milk a little later on Sundmerning, and a lettle carrier at night, probabutrying the operation, and the cown resemble propertying the operation, and the cown resemble propertying the operation, and the cown resemble property in the sundmerning about the maller yield milk." It was observed, also, agrees of accountly for kind and gentle treatment of defeatib, that a new hand obtained less milk or a court than she would yield to a milker, not a countly more expert, to whom the was not bound.

SOWING BAPE IN CORN.

sheep and cows.

THE PRAIRIE LARK IN VERMOUT.

While harrowing recently on his father's farm
William Eastman of Wells River saw a bird the
suddenly from one of the furrows and fly straight
up some two hundred foot, singing as it seared.
Thee it turned and flow down for half the distance, dropping the remainder. Further investigatide revealed a number of the birds, and
proved them to be the prairie borned lark, a new
comer to this section, and a bird found at only a
few stations in Vermont.

Granico Since Park at Bever, R. H.,
Opening Meet. July 4, 5, 6, 7, 1905.
Reduced Rates.
The opening Meet at Granite State Park,
Dover, R. H., will take place July 4, 5, 6, 7, 1905,
inclusive. There will be four days of fast racing
as the purses are good and the classes have all
filled. Reund trip tickets via the Reston &
Maine Raliroed at reduced rates, including
admission to the park will be on sale at this
station and many other principal stations. For
list of stations and rates, see Boston & Maine
posters or inquire of agent,

Arcostook potato men are predicting a crop of ten million bushels next fall, the largest over raised in the State.



**Excelsion Revolving Stanchis** Comfortable, Strong, Burable and Clear THRETY BAYS' TRIAL. Priviless to return if not antisfactory THE WASSON STANCHION CO., Braver 35, Cube, N. V.

BREED TO A CHAMPION

STAR POINTER 1:59 Also helders World's Record three fastacts heats in a race, 2005, 2005 and 2005. Sire of Morning Star 2.05; Joe Pointer 2.05, Midney Painter 2.05; Soldey Pointer 2.05 and eight offi-ers in 2.25, service fee \$100.

Withon Goy

Bay stallon by Guy Wilker 2.5%; dam Lee 2.5%
by Sidney 2.55%; grandom Vones, dam of Adone
2.15%, Capid 216 and Stdory Dillon, sire of Los
Dillon 1.50%, Delly Dillon 2.65% and Stanley Dillon 2.67%. Will serve a few at 855%.
Two Effamte Geock Farm, W. R. Witte,
Manager. Write for pamphist. Bookport, O

I WILL GIVE YOU valuable information if you will send me a mail sample of your seal and ONE BOLLAR. My assigned super will tell you just what your soil hote and what it needs for any particular crop. You will also receive a valuable treation on the "Utility of Lime in Agri-

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After The Price is Forgotten" The difference in worth between a pool tool and a poor one is always more than the difference in cost. counting the time wasted in constant surpuling and the short life of infertous, a poor tool is really more arantve than a good one. Whenever you need a tool of any kind, will pay you to buy the Keen Kutter and, and have the best. All kinds of a are made under this name, and every of represents the very highest quality of tropersents the very highest quality of serial, workmanship and finish.

wing are some of the kinds of tools made under the Kutter Brand: Axes, Adses, Hammers, Hatchets, Chisels, Drivers, Auger Bits, Files, Pianes, Draw Knives, Saws, skinets, Scythes, Hay Knives, Grass Hooks, Hrush Hooks, ives, Trowels, Fruning Shears, Tinners' Snips, Scissors, Eye sers, Hair Clippers, Horse Shears, Basers, etc., and knives of

aler doss not keep Keen Kutter Tools write us and learn where to get them. Seed for Tool Beekles, MONS HARDWARE COMPANY, St. Louis, U. S. A. 200 Broadway, New York. AYRSHIRE YEAR BOOK

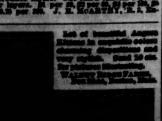
1905. Sent free on application to the Secctary.
C. M. WINSLOW, Brandon, Vr.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Have a few choice of cockerels for sale also eggs, vi.50 for 15. MRS. HEAM HOWELL, E. No. 1, Wisene, Minz. ARGY ENGLISH YORKSHIRES The integrate here of the popular bread in America. Over seeings to select from. During the first four years to first prime gives not based on a first prime gives not based was at. all silver models and lard prime. There is no bread of hops in existence that make better models and one raise. More vigu at a litter. If you wagt to make money is the hop business try the Large English Tortubre. Friend reasonable. B. G. FLATT & BOR, Hillgrove, Out.

ULL-BLOODED COACH HORRES—Imperied from Germany; pedigreen furnished. Address DE BEEG & REDENIUS, Dike, Is. DRIER-WINNING S. O Stown Legtorns.—Best lar-ing hen there in. Eags, 16, 51; 50, 51.76; 40, 52.66; 66, 55 A. ELEIS, R. St. Campbelloport, Wis. FIRE Sour-year-old Clydendale stallion for sale shap, confidering quality. I will price him so will cell. F. A. MAU'I Z, Pana, Ill.

ARIEL BEAR SEE THE PARTY OF on the develope

BROKER Link France Run, for harding, 51 to



M. Jones, oor, Baragart, Iz.

NOTICE IS HERBEY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the will of JOHN P. UARD, late of Eliot, in the County of York and State of Maine, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bead, as the law directs, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. All persons having demands upra the estate of said deceased are hereby required to exhibit the same; and all persons indubted to exhibit the same; and all persons indubted to exhibit the ame; and all persons indubted to exhibit the same; and if the same industrial to the same ind

eause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachuserts Ploudhean, a now-paper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this estation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, OMARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. EOGERS, Register.

PROBATE COURT. PROBATE COURT.

To the beirs-at-law, next of kin; creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of NEWELL D. DEAN, late of Medford, in said County, deceased, intectate.

WHEEEAS, a potition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration as the estate of said deceased to Solomon Q. A. Newton of Henniker, in the State of New Hampshire, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Frobate Court to be field at Cambridge, in said County of Middiseax, on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And eath petitioner is hereby directed to give public meties thereof, by publishing this citation oners in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSENTE PLOUGHMAN, a newipaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least, before said Court, and by mailing perspaid, to each of said next of kin, a copy of this citation, seven days at least before said Court.

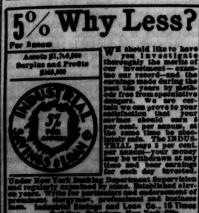
Witness Charless J. McInters, Esquire,

copy of this citation, seven days at least before ead Court.

Witness, OMARLES J. McINTIRE, Require, First Judge of said Court, this fitneenth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ave.

W. E. EOGERS, Register.

EARLY HEREFORDS.



#### Our Domes.

ohain, 1 treble on center of clover leaf, 2 chain, 1 treble in same stitche, 2 chain, 1 treble in same stitche, 2 chain, 1 treble on same stitches, chain 4, (\*) this from (\*) to (\*) makes the base of clover leaf and as all are alike I will say hereafter make base of clover leaf 1 treble on 2 treble, 2 treble on chain 5, 5 chain, 1 double under chain, 5 chain shell in shell, 5 chain, 7 treble under center chain, 5 chain, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, 6 chain, 6 chain, 10 c center chain, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain,

4th row-Shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double on first treble, (\*) 3 chain, 1 double on next treble, repeat from (\*) 5 times, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double under shell, 5 chain, 1 double under next chain, 5 chain, 2 treble on last 2 treble, 3 chain. Finish clover leaf as directed in second row from (\*) 3 chain 4 treble, 3 chain, turn.

treble on chain, 5 chain, 1 double under chain, 5 chain, 1 double under chain, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double under 3 double, (\*) 3 chain, 1 double under 3 chain, repeat from (\*) 4 times, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 shain, turn.

6th row-Shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double under 3 chain, (\*) 3 chain, 1 double under 3 chain, repeat from (\*) three times, 5 chain, shell in shell, (\*) 5 chain, 1 double under chain, repeat from (\*) twice, 5 chain, 2 treble on last 2 treble, finish clover leaf, 4 treble on 4 treble, 3 chain, turn.

7th row—Three treble make base of clover leaf, 2 treble on 2 treble, 2 treble on chain, 5 chain (\*) 1 double under chain, repeat from (\*) twice, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 uble in 3 chain (\*), 3 chain, 1 double under 3 chain, repeat twice more from (\*), 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, turn.

8th row-Shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double in 3 chain, (\*) 3 chain, 1 double under next 3 chain, repeat from (\*) once, 5 chain, shell in shell, (\*) 5 chain, 1 double under chain, repeat from (\*) 3 times, 5 chain, 2 treble on last 2 treble, finish clover leaf, 4 treble on 4

treble, 3 chain, turn. 9th row—Three treble, make base of clover leaf, 2 treble on 2 treble, 2 treble on chain, (\*) 5 chain, 1 double under chain, re-peat 3 times, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double in 3 chain, 3 chain, 1 double under

threads at the beginning and put (\*) 4 treble, 1 double, 4 treble, 1 double, 4 treble, 1 double under each 5 chain of edge, 2 repeat from (\*) the whole length.

EVA M. NILES.

### Points for Smokers.

Very few people are aware how much harm is done to young men by the almost universal habit of cigarette smoking. The in his mouth, and is continually inhaling nicotine until the system is saturated with

The result of this practice is a catarrhal condition of the nose, throat and bronchi, a disordered and very irritable state of the nerves, a weak and rapid action of the

heart, and indigestion. Thin, ansemic, weak, with clammy bands stained with nicotine poison, unstrung nerves and degenerated muscles, the youth of the land go on ignorantly suffering the consequences of a pernicious habit until attacks of heart trouble, nervous prostration, melancholia, etc., bring their condition to the attention of the physician.

If a man must smoke—and we admit the charm of the habit to those who have become accustomed to its soothing influence —let him choose a mild cigar, and have cortain set times for indulging. If he puts a certain restraint upon himself from the start, in the matter of smoking, he will not overd) it, and there are few men who can smoke more than three cigars a day without injury.—Medical Brief.

### Milk and Other Foods.

A quart of milk is said to contain about A quart of milk is said to contain about the same amount of nutriment as three-quarters of a pound of beef, namely, about four ounces. Six ounces of bread would likewise supply not far from the same amount of nutritive substances. In other words, about one-eighth of the whole weight of the milk, one-third of the beef and two thirds of the bread consist of sain. ally nutritive ingredients. The other seveneighths of the milk and one-third of the
bread are water, while the two-thirds of the
meat which is not actual nutriment is
mainly water, but consists in part of bone.

But while the quart, or two pounds of

But while the quart, or two pounds, of milk, the twelve cunces of beef and the six cunces of bread all supply like amounts of nutriment, they would not be equally useful for food. Either the milk or the bread eaten alone would make a better-balanced for man than the mest, because it confood for man than the meat, because it con-tains the different kinds of nutritive in-gredients, or nutrients, in proportions more nearly adapted to supply the wants of the body than is the case with the nutrients

needed for nourishment; that is, it furnishes the materials which build up the body and keep it in repair, and also those which supply it with fuel to keep it warm and to furnish the animal machine with the power needed to do its work.

ighty-four per cent. The solid matter is ade up of protein, fats, carbohydrate and mineral matter.

Milk is peculiarly adapted for use as a literature of the solid matter in the solid matter is a solid matter in the solid matt

The Workbex.

CLOVER LEAF AND STRAWBERRY LACE.

Use linen thread, No. 50.

Chain 50, turn.

1st row—One treble in the fifth, sixth and seventh stitches of chain, 4 chain, 1 treble in same stitch, repeat from (\*) twice, 4 chain, miss 5 stitches of chain, 1 treble in next 4 stitches of chain, (\*) 5 chain, miss 3 stitches, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from (\*) 4 times, 5 chain, miss 4 stitches, 4 treble in next stitch, 3 chain, 4 treble in same stitch (all shells sre made by 4 treble, 3 chain, 4 treble, so hereafter it will be given as shell in shell.

2d row—Five chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 treble in same chain, 5 chain, 1 treble on last 2 drouble under next 5 chain, 1 drouble under next 5 chain, 1 drouble un

of first row and make a shell in the next, 1
double under next 5 chain, 1 treble on last 2
treble, 3 chain, 1 double on first treble of
clover leaf, (\*) 5 treble under 2 chain, 1
double on treble, repeat from (\*) twice, 3
chain, 1 treble on next 3 treble, 1 treble on
chain, chain 3, turn.

The was a study in harmony, for she had learned
was a study in harmony, for she had learned

period of youth, of wit and of sympathy. Youth requires nothing but to be lovable; middle age demands wit and rare charm of manner; old age should be in touch with the whole world and have sympathy for every one in it.

"As we grow older we must turn the searchlight of criticism upon ourselves, and cease to look for faults in others. It is impossible to be too fastidious about anyfrom (\*) 3 chain 4 treble, 3 chain, turn.

5th row—Three treble on 3 treble, make clothes. One is the picture, and the other base of clover leat, 2 treble on 2 treble, 2 is the frame, and the two must be consid-

ered together, not separately.

"No, I do not have my nails manicured; it is not necessary. When I was a very small child, my mother taught me that soiled hands and nails were inexcusable and that a dirty face was nothing in comparison. I was not allowed to use a nail cleaner or anything but a very fine nail brush, for, as you know, the nails should brush, for, as you know, the nails should grow close to the skin, and look as if they were almost part of the finger. The only care I give them is to protect them from the sun, and cut the uails carefully once a week. A hand that has been properly attended to from Dau, hood should not require any artificial aid.

were almost part of the finger. The only care I give them is to protect them from the sun, and cut the ualls carefully once a week. A hand that has been properly attended to from Dub, hood should not require any artificial aid.

"I must acknowledge, however, that my hair requires a little extra care. Silver gray my friends call it, and it is for that very reason. So much gray hair has a yellow shade, or a pepper and salt appearance. But a quite celebrated French hairdresser told me that I must always have bluing put in the water in which it is washed, that it must be shampooed every three weeks, and my hair brush cleaned each time after using. After it turned gray I crowned it with a piece of old lace, as you see. My mother always wore some, and I don't think we can improve upon our mothers, besides," laughing, "I think it is very becoming, though I have plenty of hair.

"I do not think I spend more money on my clothes than any other woman, but perhaps I spend a little more time and imagination upon them. It is so much nicer to she washing, and she is glad to lie down and read by the light of a distant and dim gas jet the afternoon newspaper, thereby bringing on the ills that come from eye strain.

She discovers the next afternoon that her half needs washing, and she spends a good

clover leaf, 2 treble on 2 treble, 2 treble on chain, (\*) 5 chain, 1 double under chain, repeat 3 times, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double in 3 chain, 3 chain, 1 double under 3 chain, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, turn.

10th row—Shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double in 3 chain, 5 chain, shell in shell, (\*) 5 chain, 1 double under chain, repeat from c(\*) four times, 5 chain, 2 treble, finish clover choose beautiful things than ugly ones."

she said quite plaintively, "and they don't chain, and controlled the controll from that moment her creations are a work of inspiration.

"My dear, forty-seven is a delightful age. There is nothing that you cannot accomplish at forty-seven if you give your mind to it. You may still inspire a good deal of admiration, but never again envy.
A girl seeks you out as a friend and confidante; it would be impossible for her to think of you as a rival. To men you possess think of you as a rival. To men you possess the added charm of experience; you have learnt the lesson of life by heart, and are tolerant of the faults of others. We do not look at men with the dream eyes of youth. You know them to be human, with faults like yourself."

### A Wonderful Herb.

Yerba mate, the South American tea, is just now attracting the attention of Uncle Sam, and the herb may be introduced into this country as a substitute for ordinary tea and coffee. Yerba mate is a food as well as a stimulant, and its praises are sung by many of our consuls, who were asked to tell the Department of Commerce all about

"Its medicinal action," writes Consul Flagg from Rosario, Argentine, "is to arrest rapid consumption of tissue and the consequent feeling of weariness that comes from excessive labor of mind and body. It

"The Paraguayan retires to sleep after having eaten his heaviest meal, and in the morning he takes no breakfast, as we undermorning he takes no breakfast, as we understand it, and on that alone works till nearly midday, doing his hardest work of the day.

"All of us may be subject to demands upon brain and body when both are more or less exhausted. If we take alcohol, there is danger of acquiring a bad habit; if we take coffee, there is danger of bringing about a billious attack, and tea, though less dangerons, still has its victims; but here is a plant that millions of human beings resort to every day, and yet it is rare that one can find a person injured by its use."

It is said that more than twenty million

A person suffering from chronic kidney disease is the victum of a serious malady, and, of course, should not attempt to manage his own case if he would avoid the proverbial repreach of the man who is his own doctor or lawyer. Yet in a disease of such long continuance the physician cannot ordinarily be in such constant attendance as in cases of acute disease, and in the intervals of his visits the patient can often aid very materially in the treatment if he is familiar with the general principles upon which it is based.

The main object of treatment is to guard the crippled kidney from anything that will further injure it or tax its enfeebled powers of climination. To this end the diet should be very carefully regulated. Rays, ment, rich or highly seasoned dishes, or also holic

be jellied, or buttermilk may be substituted.

When milk is not digested it is usually
because it is taken in too large amount or
in too concentrated form. It may be diluted with vieby or lime water, or distilled
water containing a little salt or blearbonale
of sodium. It should never be gulped down,
but should be sipped and held in the mouth
a moment to secure its admixture with
anilya before swallowing. An exclusive
milk diet can seldom be kept up for a long
period, but the occasional resort to it for a
week or ten days at a time is often of the
greatest service in securing a rest for the
kidneys, and in washing them free from all
the accumulated debris of the meat and
vegetable-eating periods.

A sufferer from Bright's disease should
also be warmly clad, and should, so far as
possible, avoid all exposure to cold and wet,
shunning high, and especially east winds.
For the few who can pick their climate to
suit their needs, a removal to a tropical or
semi-tropical country is of the greatest advantage.—Youth's Companion.

Why the woman who works for a living is usually more nervous and in less exuberant health generally than the man who works, has been a matter for much discussion in clubs and newspapers, and without any satisfactory verdict having been reached, but there are those who do not find it hard to understand the phenomenon.

The man who works usually does one sort of work. He is a physician, a lawyer, or a clerk, and when he has closed his office door for the day, if he is a sensible man, he puts in the remainder of the time enjoying himself in whatever way best suits him.

And the woman who works—well, she is usually jack of a dozen trades and master of none.

waists when she should be exercising in the open. She makes caramels by way of fun, and fusses over them until she herself admits that she is "half dead."

She finds things for herself to do that really needn't be done, and by the end of the summer she 's a limp and nerve-racked "But I have to keep nice," she wails, "and I cannot afford to hire some one to do

nding and to groom my hair and my mending and to groom my hair and nails!" It is, indeed, a problem how the business woman shall manage, but, nevertheless, these are some of the reasons why she who works for a living is usually a thin and anemic person, who looks haggard and old before her time.—Baltimore News.

Obesity.

The tendency to put on fat may be congenital or acquired; that is to say, it may be due to some inherited nutritional fruit or it may be the direct result of over-eating, or the eating of an undue proportion of fatforwing foods. It may manifest itself in childhood or early adult life, and is then in most cases an inherited condition; but usually it first shows itself in troublesome form in middle life, when an excess of food is not needed for growth, and when the vital processes are getting slower, so that this excess cannot be so rapidly eliminated as it was carrier in life, and is thus stored up in the tissues as fat.

Obesity in middle life is not always due to over-eating, for it occurs not infrequently in those whe are very moderate in their indulgence at the table, or are even abstemious. Then the fault is usually one of inheritance, but this does not mean necessarily that the parents or grandparents were corpulent; they may, on the centrary, have been spare, but they were gotty or suffered from diabetes, or gave some other evidence that the processes of multition were not properly performed.

Obesity, diabetes and gout are interchangeable conditions even when not hereditary—in that case resulting from ever-indulgence or unwise indulgence in the pleasures of the table.

After growth has censed much less food

After growth has consed much less is needed to support life and make a the ordinary waste, yet there is said this time any reduction made in the tity of food taken.

Two eggs, two cups of flour, one cup of straw-berries chopped in halves and dredged in flour, one cup of milk, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, three teaspoonfuls of bak-ing powder. Steam for four hours and erve with lemon sauce.

Buy a proper cak plank at a reliable house furnisher's or at the village carpenter's shop. Splitthe shad and lay it, skin side down, on the plank. Attach it with a few slender tacks, it there is any danger of its slipping. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and spread with butter. Broil under the gas flams, or, if a coal stove is used, place in the oven until the fish is cooked. Do not remove from the plank, but send to the table just as it comes from the fire. Parsley is a proper garnish.

Mash awest potatoes (bolied) until there are four cupfuls, and mix into quart of flour in which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of sait. Mix this with milk enough to make a dough, turn out on to the beard, roll and cut in eight pieces. Bake in a quick oven for ten mintues.

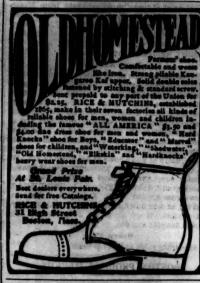
Break five eggs into a saucepan and quice add a cupful of grated choose. Mix this ligh with a fork, and whon dope serve with a garni of toast cut triangularly.

GRARM PEPPERS AND CHICKRY Peppers ent in rings with dull scissors and combined with lettuce and French dressing are as good a simple salad as one could wish for. A delicious made-over dish of chicken is constructed with the aid of green peppers. Out off the tops of the peppers and scoop out the membrane. Parboil for about five minutes. Out up the chicken, mix with boiled rice, and fill the peppers with the mixture. Place in a baking pan and pour in enough stock or water, immerse the peppers half way and bake for half an hour.

PRUIT MUPPING. Mix 2) cupfule of flour, sifted three times, with four tablespeonfule of sugar, and rub in three dessertspoonfuls of butter; add one cupful of milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one cupful of fruit—berries, chopped pineapple, raisins or any kind desired. Pour the mixture into buttered baking pans and bake half an hour.

atry as for squash pie.

A work and worry saver for housewives is a table, or flat shelf, higher than the kitchen table on which to do work which requires bending over—or vould, without such a convenience still another is a broad strip—not string—attached to the apron band, from which hangs a bolder, which is thus always at hand. And apropos of aprons, we know of a "dusting apron," which saves one woman much weariness of body and spirit—an apron with a long pooket for the feather duster, another for the cloth, and till another for a small whist-brown, which haves many a distracted whirl around the room tor a particular duster needed for each different object.



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od. The dining room is light and siry, with ample seating this have hot and cold see and fresh water. There is a tophone in every bedroom.

THE LEEDS COMPANY ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Write for Folder and Rates

#### poetry.

Remember me when I am'gone away.
Love, far away into the silent land;
When you no more can hold me by the hand,
Nor I half turn to go yet turning stay.
Remember me when no more, day by day,
You tell me of your future that you planned
Only remember me; you understand
It will be late to counsel then or prayYet if you abould forget me for awhile
And afterwards remember, do not grieve;
For if the darkness and corruption leave
A vestige of the thoughts that once I had,
Better by far you should forget and smile
Than that you should remember and be sad.
—Christina Rossetti.

THINKIN' BACK. I've been thinkin' back of late, 8'prisin'!—And I'm here to state I'm suspicious it's a sign Of age, maybe, or decline Of my faculties—yit I'm not feelin' old a bit— Any more than sixty-four Ain't no young man any more! Thinkin' back's a thing 'at grows Thinkin' back's a thing 'at grows'
On a feller, I suppose—
Older 'at he gits, I jack,
More he keeps a thinkin' back!
Old as old men git to be,
Er as middle-aged as me,
Folks 'll find us, eye and mind
Fixed on what we've left behind—

Rehabilitatin'-like Rehabilitatin'—like
Them old times we used to hike
Out barefooted fer the crick,
'Long'bout Apr'l first—to pick
Out some "warmest" place to go
In a-swimmin'—Oohi my, ohi
Wonder now we hadn't died! Grate horseradish on my hide Jes' a-thinkin' how cold then That 'ere worter must 'a ' ben!

ather

N. J.

N,

Thinkin' back-w'y, goodness me! I kin call their names and see Every little tad I played With, er fought, er was afraid Of, and so made him the best Friend I had of all the rest! Thinkin' back, I even hear Them a'callin,' high and clear, Up the crich banks, where they seem
Still hid in there—like a dream— And me still a-pantin' on The green pathway they have gone! Still they hide, by bend er ford— Still they hide—but, thank the Lord (Thinkin' back, as I have said), I hear laughin' on ahead! -James Whitcomb Riley, in Reader Magazine.

THE LOVELY BOSE.

In what rich garden grows the first fair flower In what rich garden grows the arst fair hower—
The June selects as queen of all the rest,
That poets sweet proclaim to be the best?
And when appears its soft, celestial power?
It comes I trow in my fair lady's bower;
It comes when she awakes to call her blest,
And hint to her how love is well confest—
When summer reigns and gives time's golden

ow 'tis so, because her influence sweet-Makes all affection so to blossom fair; The beautiful escapes from its retreat, And shed its fragrance gently on the air;
The true and kind in her sweet presence meet
And where no leafage was—the rose is there!
WILLIAM BRUNTON.

THE BEASTS ON THE ILLS OF

MEN.

Now, the owl rose up and spoke owl wise,

"To-whit-to-whoo and slas! If men could only acquire my eyes, What a drop there'd be in gas! They'd pack their currents away on ice
And hold them for a rise,
And the pipe line'd hunt for a brand new job,
If men only had my eyes."

Then the polar bear said, with a bearish shrug, "Garrrah! Bless my soul!

If men only grew some heavy furs,
To the deuce with clothes and coal! They'd sell their heaters for Bowery junk
And lie on the les to sleep,
And the entire State of William Penn Might go to raising sheep."

Then the goat gulped down a cast-off shirt,
"Ba-a-a! You make me smile.
The cost of living's not all in gas, And coal and kerosene ile.

Now, wouldn't the Beef Trust get thin quick,

And languish in chronic blues, If the waste from any old be Could be made into Irish stews?"

Then the cagle said. " With all these things, They'd do away with freight, And would only need a pair o' my wings To settle the railroad rate. There'd be a state of steady decline
In the home of the big Ship Trust;
They'd turn their Pullmans out to grass And leave the rails to rust."

Then the monkey spoke, with a knowing wink, In the monk-like way he had, "You fellows would make up a patchwork man, And you'd make it a muss, be gad! You'd make it so easy for him to live

That you'd foozie the whole blamed plan,
With nothing on earth to scrap about—
What's the fun o' being a man?" -Garret Smith.

MY TWO WORLDS.

Give me the lonely mountain-path
'Mid forest deep,
Where I may breathe, with open soul,
The taintless air;
Where roars the lofty cataract Down mountain's steep.
Give me the lonely mountain-path,
For Thou art there.

Give me the busy thoroughfare,
With turmoil rife,
Where toil the busy multitudes
in anxious strife; Where learn the souls of men
Their life to share.
Give me the busy thoroughfare,
For Thou art there. -Thomas Curtis Clark.

### Brilliants.

Oh, it is something To be taken out of the fuss and strife Of the singular mess we agree to call life; Of the singular mess we agree to call life;

To be set down on one's two feet,
So nigh to the great, warm heart of God
You almost seem to feel it boat
Down from the sunshine and up from the sod;
To be compelled, as it were, to notice
All the beautiful changes and chances
Through which the landscape fits and glances;
And too see how the face of common day
Is written all over with tender histories.

—James Russell Lowell.

Better to stem with heart and hand
The roaring tide of life than lie
Unmindful on its flowery strand
Of God's occasions drifting by:

Better with tensioned nerve to bear
The needles of this goading air
Than in the lap of sensual case forego
The godlike power to do, the godlike
know.

In the nine hearens are eight Paradises.
Where is the ninth one? In the human he Rather, O man't lack those eight Paradises,
Than be without the ninth one in thy heart.
—From the Aral

Round me the rumble and the thund'rous be of all the city swells and dies;
Round thee theholy, silent incense sweet.
Of perfect flowers and perfect skies.
Round me the agony of daily strife
Is waged for home, fame and gold;
Round thee the hate of a country life,
That fits thee like a arown, is relied.
—W. J. Headerse

Miscellaneous.

Breaking the News to Miss.

It was a difficult situation. To be sure, Marcella had not actually filred with Ackley Henderson—he refused to include the verb in her well-bred vecabulary—but thea—

Men are so queer—ee apt to think that one means things when really one is actuated only by ordinary courtesy and the gayety of the moment and cheerfalmase toward the world in general. When a man calls very regularly is that any reason why s girl should consider him in love with her? It would be abominable conceit, Marcella assured herself indignantly, as she twisted up her hair. Why, dozens of men had called on her in the last five vears, and only three or four had asked her to marry them. Each of these men had seemed surprised when she refused. Therefore, why should she worry for fear Ackley Henderson would take it hadly and think himself ill-treated when he learned she was engaged to an Eastern man? The wedding was set for June, and Marcella felt that she would do it that very evening, and was surprised to find herself turning to lee at the thought.

She stared at her own face sternly in the glaze. It was not that she had a lingering fear leet she cared for Ackley—not a bit of it! The man down East had all her heart, but she did like Ackley immensely in a friendly fashion and dreaded his displeasure. Just why should she think he cared for her? She demanded a reply as she fercely searched for another shell hairpin. He had nover said anything; but then, words were not always necessary. Only a week ago, when she had been playing at the plane, on turning suddenly she had esught his gaze fixed on her with such open tenderness that the blood had rushed to her face, He had carried it off well by asking in the next breath some irrelevant question, but it had started her to thinking.

Really, it was too bad of Ackley. He was such a reterved, odd porson that one never could tell what he was going te do next. He never confided in his friends, though apparently he was free and open.

She searched her memory sharply. Had she ever

fice and open.

She searched her memory sharply. Had she ever given him the slightest right to fancy she was especially attracted by him? Of course, she had been interested in his yachts and his theories on the proper way to drive a horse, and his favorite books, but that was only what ordinary politeness called for. If one did not talk to a man about the things in which he was interested what on earth would become of conversation?

Marcella jabbed in the last pin and straightened her side combs and just then the bell rang. Heaving a long sigh, she went down to greet Ackley Henderson. He was so particularly happy and cheerful tonight that it made her task doubly hard. How should she begin? She could not plunge into the subject abruptly—she wanted to glide into it gracefully and by degrees—but somehow she could not manage the conversation. And all the while Ackley sat beaming joyously at her.

her.

Marcella shivered. She wished she could remember a few times when she had been rude to him—the memory would brace her up—but there was nothing but unresulting and gracious kindness on her part in the hateful past. She wondered if he would tell her what he thought of her when she told him of her engagement,or whether he would take it quietly and brood over it. She didn't know which would be worse.

She chattered fluently on everything under the sun, but at last talk ran slow. Silence fell. Marcella felt it was now or never. She leaned forward and fingered the paper cutter lying at her hand and spoke in a low voice. She did not look at him.

she was thinking so hard and indignantly. Girls, there is no doubt, are queer.—Chi

### Poutb's Department.

THE REST MOUR.

"Get down on the floor here, daddy,
Get down on the floor and play."
And that is the song my baby
Bings to me at close of day.
"Get down on the floor and tumble,
Get down with me, daddy, do;
Get down on the floor now, daddy,
Me 'ants to elt down on you."

Then overboard goes the paper,
And down on the floor goes dad:
And onto him clambers baby,
And baby is more than glad;
And daddy's a horse and wagon,
Or daddy's a ship at sea,
And rolls with a little baby
As happy as she can be.

Yea, rolls with the babe and tumbles, And grumbles, and haws, and gees, And always a dimpled baby With rounded and dimpled knees Sits perched aloft, unfearing, And laughing with childish glee As the daddy ship goes to sing And tumbling across the sea.

And, oh, but that ship is careful;
The waves may foam and curl,
But never the ship goes plunging
Too much for the baby gurl,
And never the horse gets fraction
Or plunges or jumps saide
So much as to mar the pleasure
Of the wee little girl astride.

Of the wee man gar Oh, good is the hour of glosming. When labor is put aside: And daddy becomes a horsey A wee little girl may ride. Or daddy becomes a plunging Big ship on the stormy seas, And is guided and captained enward. By a beby with dimpled knoos. —Houston Powe

O'Refferty on Manual Training.

"Misther O'Rafferty, d'ye belave in tachin' sanual thrainin' in th' schoole?"

"It all depinds Misther Hogan. I dian't used o think there was anny use in it, but since me ye Paddy pet th' windy in the kitchen garret ve about made up me moind that it won't do a congster anny great bit of hearm to larn a little bout handlin' tools wholle he's taryin' to git a salf-silicon on the three R's.

"Wan day Paddy sen t' me: 'Dad,' see he, 'if sey was a windy in that garret over th' hitchen would make a foin place for me t' play on siny days."

rainy days."

"It would?" see I. "An' d'ye think ye could pet wan in: Paddy?"

"'Shura," see he. 'I have wan sash. All I nade t'do is 'build a frame round it, out a hele in the gable ind of th' kitelien, nail th' whele hesiseses in, an' there ye' are."

"'Thin go ahead.' see I. An' he did. To see, Hogan, me bye Paddy is a natchral born mechanic, an' I leike t' encourage him all I can."

"Re got the frame built sevend the insh, an' it was a good selld frame, too, nalled. I' the sash on all four sides.

"Thin he cut the hele for it in the literaturall, an' I held the windy on the exclude whetle



A FAMOUS OLD GARDEN IN BOSTON'S SUBURBS. John Richardson's House and Garden at Dorchester near Boston, seen from the East; Dahlias, Ismenes, Iris Sibirica and a Peony are seen in the foreground.

needed an ax i' dhrive that frame out, an' by the same token ye couldn't have opened th' man wid a crowbar.

"Paddy saw this about the same toime I did. An' he saw, too, that there was no way for him to git out of that garret."

"Ye don't mane t' tell me, O'Rafferty, that—"

"I don't mane t' tell me, O'Rafferty, that—"

"I don't mane t' tell ye annything else, Hogan. Paddy was as fast in that garret as if the house had been built up round him.

"He couldn't git the sash open, an' he didn't want to break the glass. Bo, havin' all his tools handy, he out another hole in th' wall t' let himself out. An' I had to sind for a carpenter t' put things t' roights ag'in.

"Bein's union man, th' earpenter didn't give Paddy samy lessons; but Mulligan's kid, thet 'tends th' manual thrainin' school, tould him that if he'd a' put hinges on th' sash, he would have had a windy an' a door in wan.

"Ye see, mogan, it's loike this: Th' manual thrainin' school doesn't stop wid tachin th' boys how 't' use tools. It taches thim how 't' use their heads, too. Paddy's throuble was in not usin' his head.

"Bo, takin' it by an' wide, Hogan, I'm thinkin' that a little carpentherin' an' Iron workin' sanwiched betwane readin', writin', an' rithmetic is just about the koid of fad a lad needs that has t' larn how t' make his own livin' "—McE., in Ohloago Evening Post.

How She Lost the Plane.

She chattered fluently on everything under the sun, but at last talk ran slow. Silence fell. Marcella felt it was now or never. She leaned forward and fingered the paper cutter lying at her hand and spoke in a low voice. She did not look at him.

"I'm going to tell you seemthing, Ackley," she said. She could feel that he was all attention instantly. "I—perhaps I should have told you—told people some time ago, but I—well, I didn't, I—you've met Bob Van Puyster of New Yorky I'm going to marry him in June." She ended with a rush.

After an instant she raised her eyes bravely to meet his stricken face. Then she stared in blank amazement, for Ackley Henderson was smiling surprisedly, delightedly:

"Why, I am greatly pleased," he cried heartily. "De Puyster is a fine chap. I'm glad to hear it. And I reight as well tell you there's a girl down in St. Louis that is going to be Mrs. Henderson next fall—and your profile and hers are identical. Every time I look at you I'm reminded of her, though, of course, you're not alike."

Marcella was speechless. For one mortal hour she had to sit and listen to the praises of another girl sung into her astonished and reluctant ant ears and smile as though she liked it. Her own engagement he apparently dismissed from his mind. He was about the farthest from a heartbroken man one would care to see.

Yot when Marcella took down her hair that night she broke three of the shell pins because she was thinking so hard and indignantly.

Girls tears is no doubt. Are gueser—Chicago to the farty store the corner. She found that the tole their store of the shell pins because she was thinking so hard and indignantly.

cream-code fountain.

"Evening, Mrs. Lane," said the druggist, cheorfully. "Like you to meet a friend of mine."

Just then an old woman, bent with years and very shabbily dressed, came out from the inner room. The druggist introduced her to Mrs.

room. The drugglet introduced her to Mrs. Lane.

"Your little girl would give us a song maybe," went on the social drugglet, "My friend's mighty tond of music."

"Of course she will," replied Clarissa's mother. "Come, dear."

"Don't feel like singing," said the girl, suikily. "Now, Clarissa," expostulated her mother. Sing like a nice little girl. Do, now."

"Wo mannes, don't worry me." said Clarissa.

"Now, Clarissa," expostulated her mother. Sing like a nice little girl. Do, now."

"No, mamma, don't worry me," said Clarisea affectedly. "I can't sing when I don't feel like it. Wen't sing for that old frump, anyway," she added, hardly lowering her voice.

"Perhaps," put in the old woman, in a very tired way, "perhaps some other little girl will sing for me."

Two good-natured children volunteered. Neither of them sang particularly well, but they did the'r best. Clarisea forgot the incident very quickly. She could not know that her father and talked long and anxiously over her that night, and received to be very much more strict with her.

"Ohlidren," said the teacher the next day, "the lady of whom I told you is coming in this morning." There was a rustle and a fatter as she entered. She was tall and stately, and magnificently dressed. One after another of the most musical sang, and at last it was Clarisea's turn.

somewhat more modern days when utilized by ponchors in the pursuit of their nefarious compation.

A young lad in the wilds of northern Manitoba was one of the most remarkable imitators of animals whom I ever met. My young friend had been instructed from his earliest youth by a Swampy Indian in the art, with the result that, at the age of fitzen, he could call any tame or wild animal about the backwoods estiments where he lived. His father, he and I used to drive together out in the prairie, to some rushy lagoons in search of ducks and geese, which abounded. The animals harnessed to the buckboard were mares, each of which had a foal, and these feals used, as a rule, to follow the buckboard, cantering along behind.

Never shall I forget my astonishment one evening when, after having driven a few hundred yards from the Hudson Bay post, his father suddenly stopped the marea, saying: "Ree, the feals have stopped behind, call them." Instantly the lad commenced whinnying exactly like a mare. He repeated the ory several times, ording up on each cocasion with two or three little natural snorts. The imitation was so exact that not only were the feals deceived, and came galloping up to join us, but it was almost impossible to believe that it was not one of the mares that had called them.

One evening when out shooting prairie chicken, night fell upon us before we get back to the wagon, to the wheels of which we had failed to attach the mares properly. One of them we found close by, the other had escaped, and as it was a wet, misty night not a sign of her while his father and I remained by the buck-board the youth sallied forth into the foggy darkness making a sound to limitate ducks and geese was simply marvelous. Well do I remember a trick he played one evening in the reeds. He had joined me, unknown to his father, who was standing about fifty yards away in the tall rushes, waiting for the wild forth which id a not come. Crouching down by my side, so that he could watch his percent, the mischievous youth soverned. The ol

### Popular Science.

Ammonia vapor has proven a powerful dis-legant, a room filled with it being freed from plera bacilli, pustule germs or diptheria mi-bes in two hours.

choicra bacilli, pustule germs or diptheria microbes in two hours.

—The new glove for surgeons is an imperceptible covering that does not impair touch or
the pliability of the skin. It is applied by immercing the hand in a weak solution of guita
percha in benzine or acctone, and it is as effective as an ordinary rubber glove in closing any
crevice in the skin against pus or secretions and
in making the hand antiseptic for operations.

—Glass containing mangahose is slowly
turned violet by sunlight, and bir William Crookee
has found that radium produces in a few days a
coloration as intense as that caused by the sun
in years. F. Fischer has now been studying the
effects of ultra-violet rays and reports that the
light of a mercury are isamp in a quartz tube gave
a slight color in fifteen minutes to four out of
eight glasses, and an intense violet has in
twelve hours. The color proved to be due to
manganese silicate.

#### notes and Queries.

THE SHA AWEMONE.—" S.": It resembles in shape a morning glery. Its mouth opens like the cap of that flower, and above it are seen a number of tentacles waving in the water. Its food consists of anything it can get, but generally it gets the minute insects that float in the see. At any starm it closes us cup and is then hardly distinguishable from the rock on which it is racted. It has a set of woker muscles that attach it so firmly to the rock that it will sometimes be term in pieces rather than let go.

THE FUR OF AWIMALS.—"D. G.": It is a threadlike fibre which grows out of the perms of the skins. It grows in length from the root and not from the top, as with vegetable productions. The lower portion ingrely lengthens out, and the top projects ferward, consequently if ones out it will always remain blant. It is tabular and niled with ell, which gives to the fibre its color. In addition to the ell it contains mineral matter, THE SEA AMENONE.-" S.": It re-

Faddy fastened it good an' hard on the inside. I tell ye Hegan, it was a feur job. You'd have needed an ax t' dhrive that frame out, an' by the same token ye couldn't have opened th' mash wid a crowbar.

"Paddy saw this about the same toime I did. An' he saw, too, that there was no way for him to git out of that garret."

"Ye don't mane t' tell me, O'Rafferty, that....."

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"He couldn't git the sash open, an' he didn't wat to break the glass. So, havin' all his tools handy, he out another hole in th' wall t' let him solf out. An' I had to sind for a carpenter t' put things t'roights ag'in.

"Bein' a union man, th' carpenter didn't give Paddy anny lessons; but Mulligan's kid, thet 'leonds th' manual thrainia' sobool, tould him that if he'd a' put hingse on th' sash, he would have had a windy an' a door m was.

"Ye see, Rogan, it's lotke this: Th' manual thrainia' sobool, tould him that if he'd a' put hingse on th' sash, he would have had a windy an' a door m was.

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"Ye see, Rogan, it's lotke this: Th' manual thrainia' sobool doesn't stip wid tachin th' poys how 't' toe tolls. It taches this him was.

"Ye see, Rogan, it's lotke this: Th' manual thrainia' sobool, tould him that if he'd a' put hingse on the sash, he would have had a windy an' a door m was.

"Ye see, Rogan, it's lotke this: Th' manual t

#### fashion Notes.

go, All sorts of efforts have been made to introduce the wearing of artifolal flowers as corsage ornaments, but so far the American woman will have none of it. Possibly this is because the American milliners and dressmakers are not quite the artists that the best of the French professionais are. It is certain that no others have the faculty of blending brilliant colors of seemingly incongruous tones in such a manner that complete harmony results. Under less shifful artists these daring combinations would be impossible, and in other ways imitations of French subtleties have resulted so badly that the old tradition of French supremely has been retained. The French did not invent the tailormade gows, which is the almost universal garment nowadays. They did adopt it, however.

\*\*a\* It is not probable, to be quite fair, that the tailor-made gown, as its English creators conceived it, would have remained permanently in favor. It was stiff and uncompromising to a degree in its early stages. The French and American dressmakers and tailors vastly insproved it as time went on, adapting it to various figures, until now it is the meet becoming of cestumes.

\*\*a\* The semi-tailored gown is the latest outgrowth. The skirts of those gown are as correct in line had faish as the tailor's art can make them, while the jackets or coats are enquisitely made, and are more or less claborate. Worn over dainty lingers or sitk bleuses, they are becoming and appropriate for almost any cession short of the dresslest.

\*\*a\* One of these was noticed in dark blue voile. The skirts was made round longth, that is, barely

There above of the dresslest.

o\*2 One of these was noticed in dark blue voite.

The skirt was made round longth, that is, barely touching the ground. It was plaited all around except a plain panel in the front. The plaits were stitched to a point a little above the knees,

except a plain panel in the front. The plaits were stitched to a point a little above the knees, from which point the skirt flared widely. The waist or jacket was draped from the under-arm seams, and had a surplice front. Two puffs of the material confined between folds of blue estin formed the fronts, and the surplice was fastened en the left side with blue enamelled buttons. The sleeves were elbow length, and terminated in a shallow puff bound with cords of satin. Chemiestic and undersleves were of yellow batiste, embroidered in white and lace trimmed.

A, Skirts grow wider and wider. Even the moderate once are now at least five yards around the hem, while eight are not too many to be considered for skirts of thin material. Materials have to be out in many gone to make this great width possible. As a consequence perhaps, or at least a compensation, skirts are trimmed hardiy at all except these of elaborate continues. The hem fluish appears on nearly all the new tailor-made and demi-toilet skirts.

A very handsome traveling gown of brown chiffen taffeta had a skirt and long coat of the silk, and a bloque of coffee-colored embrodered batists. The skirt was laid in box plaits very small at the top and widening below, with shirrings between the plaits. The skirt was a grindeful affair in an Empire design. The waist part of the coat was turked on the shoulders and was gathered into a stitched belt just below the highest waist line. There was a collar with tabe of brown lace, and the gauntlet cuffs of the full, loose sleeves were also of the lace. Otherwise the coat was untrimmed. The every popular this searce, as they are remarkably cool, and the coat covers up all signs of travel when the wearer leaves the car at the end of her jeurney.

Coat sees pleaty of shopherd's plain travel-

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GROSES 2. HURSLE, M.

When complaints of wet weather are rife here is one which must be made in order to warn horse owners of the danger of ollar galls, and how best to treat them. THE CONSTANT DRIP-DRIP

which soaks under the collar, in particular, causes horses to wring, which never did so before, and those which have remained in the stable urable to work on account of the saturated state of the land grow soft where they should be hard. It must also be admitted that owners too often neglect to take the opportunity of overhauling the harness.

When no work can be got on with, and wages have to be paid all the same and horses kept in good heart and at the same expense, one does not cast around for some extra outlays, such as must be incurred for a new collar and pad linings, yet such small outlays save large sums later on, when all the plowing that should have been spread over weeks must be got through somehow in a fourth of the time.

APTER A SPELL IN THE STABLE and then a day's work, the skin should be examined for wrinkles, for these generally show before actual breaches of the skin, and if taken in hand a day or two of rest will see the horse at work again, while a wanted. A blood horse seldom likes a cold coliar, and if wrinkled with yesterday's work will go sideways, as if one brace was longer than the other, or "jack it up altogether" while old Velvetor Prince will not wasted. A blood heres solden likes a cold work will go aldeways, as if one brase was longer than the other, or "jack it up altegether" while old Velvetor Prince will not altered by the property while old velvetor Prince will not altered by the property while old velvetor Prince will not altered by the property while old velvetor Prince will not altered by the property while old velvetor Prince will not another was a rule suffer in silence. The galled surface short do not remain the prince while the property while waste was the prince while the property while the property while old velvetor and an anticoptic to an often as coasion takes the attendance will be property while while will be surfaced by the property while while while waste waste of the property while while while w

selves sound in an unyielding metal collar, or by the aid of sinc plates made to fit the top or other portions. One would suppose that a well-stuffed collar would be less likely to give trouble than an unyielding metal one, but the latter is worth trial when the former falls.

It is presumbly to do with suppressed perspiration, and the absence of wet, which we know asturates the woolen lining with flock stuffing. Straw sunfing, wears out quicker but gives better ventilation, or affords less opportunity for sweak to accomplate, and the salt to become deposited. If one looks inside twenty collars almeteen of them will have dried ridges of sudorfife matter and grease upon the lining which must be warmed up daily before they coses to act as irritant.

THE INJURIES

above alluded to are the superficial ones, which are only serious on account of the loss of service they cause, but matter may form and an aboses must be rithened, laid open and healed before the akin will be again hard enough to bear presure of the collar or harness pad. The uset trouble-some of all collar and pad injuring are those which do not gall, but bruise the desposated tissues, and produce a levity formed hard lump, either at the spinous process of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the scapula or nearly down to the poin the morning, but does his work, and not much importance is attached to the bump, until repeated bruising increases the size of it and so demands attention. Then it is found that pus has formed away down-under the dense fibrous tissues which cover these parts, and must take weeks to come to the surface, during which the horse must be laid aside. Constant poultioing and fomentation or reveated mild blisters, help forward the process, and the lancet finally lets out the matter, but will do no good until the tissues have been softened and washed, so as to allow the matter to come to a point.

W. R. GILBERT. W. R. GILBERT.

On one of Mr. Jerome Jones' sailings homeward from Liverpool to Boston he was joined by Mr. Haviland of Limoges. On alighting from the cab, the porter took his trunk and bag to the landing stage and was given a sixpence. The porter, seeing Mr. Jones' name on the end of the trunk, looked at the sixpence and said: "And the same name as well," whereupon Mr. Jones said: "Your name is Jones?" "Yee," "Well here is a shilling extra if you've had that name to wenr." Soon Mr. Haviland alighted from his cab, and the same porter, seeing Haviland's name on his trunk, played the same trick on him.

The Saunterer was much amused over a conversation that he overheard in a trolley say the other day. The son of an elderly gentlemen of his acquaitance, with the sharesteristic irreverence of a certain class of hobbledchoys, said to his father:

"Oh, you old men talk about nothing but the past."

"And you young men," was the instant



SPRAYING IS THE PRICE OF BEST FRUIT

retort, "talk about nothing but your-

selves."
Shortly after in the same vehicle the Saunterer was the involuntary listener to a discussion between two passengers concerning the will of a recently deceased multi-millionaire, one of them said:

"He didn't give a cent to charities!"

"Well," was the reply "he had a right to leave his property where he liked."

"Yes, but that licean't agree with the old fashioned doctrine that worldly goods are only leaved by the Urustor of all good, and that some of them ought to go to His needy children."

The next time perhaps, he will not judge by appearances.

The Saunterer was amused the other day at the action of a newsboy from whom he bought several papers. After the lad had secured his pay he still ganed inquiringly at the Saunterer, who finally asked:

"Well, sonny, what are you writing for?"

"A tip," said the wrohin, as he ran down the street, laughing, and evidently thinking he had perpetrated a good joke.

"Do you know why I do not get up and give my place to one of those women who have just crowded into this ear?" asked an old gentleman of the Saunterer one merning this week.

Curious Jacts.

The largest wooden statue in the world is to be seen in Tokio, Japan. It is fifty-four feet high, and the head will hold twenty people.

—The Manx Language Scolety has been formed, and, to carry out its purpose of preserving the language of the Isle of Man, will send a phonograph to different parts of the island, and old men whose access is pure will speak into the receiver passages from the Scriptures, folklore stornes, idlematic sonteness and proverba. When the records are complete they will be kept at the scelety's rooms in Douglas. That is a novel use to which to put the phonograph. If Cloore and Perioles had only talked into one of the machines and the records had been handed down there would not new be half a desen ways of pronouncing Latin and Greek.

—"The Sydney Rulletin" tolls of a metering doctor who ran into and capetzed a pedestrian He looked behind him, and seeing the man still prove, made a circuit and ran back, intending to stop beside and holp him. But the metic shot a yard or two beyond the mark and hit the man again just as he was getting up. The doctor turned his our once more, and was cautiously stealing near to the proctance sufferer when an excited spectator ranked from the sidewalk, and, shaking the victim, exclaimed: "Look out! He's coming at you again!" whereupen the man



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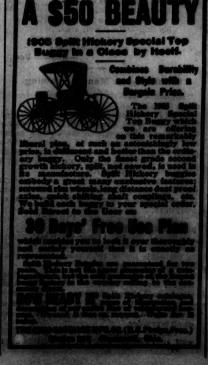
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